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Eastern Europe

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REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING

Pinkowski Address

AU231758 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 20 Oct 80 p 6

[Report on speech delivered by Jozef Pinkowski, Polish Council of Ministers chairman, at the 19 October Warsaw reception for Warsaw Pact foreign ministers]

[Text] PAP--We are glad to be able to host in Warsaw, capital city of socialist Poland, the distinguished guests who came here to a routine session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states.

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and the Government of the Polish People's Republic, I would like to offer a cordial welcome to the foreign affairs ministers of the fraternal countries, to the delegation members and to all guests, our cordial friends present here.

The jubilee conference of the Political Consultative Committee, held in May this year, contributed a significant part to the struggle for detente in Europe, for checking the arms race, for disarmament and the consolidation of peace and international security. It also enhanced further cooperation among the states of our fraternal alliance in the international arena.

The premier stated that a great role in the common activities of the Warsaw Pact member states belonged to the Foreign Ministers Committee. The present committee session is being held in a complex international situation. We are facing intensified activity of cold-war and militarist forces which are trying to undermine the favorable changes in Europe and throughout the world.

Thus the problems on which the committee is working are of great importance. You are discussing, esteemed comrades, how to consolidate the achievements of detente in Europe, achievements so valuable for all peoples of our continent and so essential for the cause of peace all over the world. You are considering in common what steps should be taken to check the arms race and promote military detente, and what is the most effective way to overcome the difficulties and obstacles on the path of consolidating peace and developing international cooperation.

Our attention is focused on tasks involving preparations for the Madrid meeting and the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. At the moment, those tasks are of great importance for East-West relations. The positive results of the Madrid meeting and particularly the creation of a platform for talks on military detente and disarmament would undoubtedly have a favorable impact on the international situation as a whole. Our countries are interested in this, and this is in line with the vital interests of all European peoples.

We are aware of many obstacles, strains and dangers still existing on this path because of the activity of the forces of reaction and militarism. But we also see favorable signs and phenomena. A great role is being played by the broad invigoration of forces favoring detente, realism and good will, forces that along with the community of the socialist states are for peaceful coexistence.

Detente is a common good for all peoples, J. Pinkowski said. We invariably consider that respect for the principles set forth in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference and the consistent implementation of the conference decisions are of fundamental importance for the preservation and consolidation of the achievements of peace and detente in Europe.

United in a fraternal alliance, the socialist states have been and are the main and initiating force in shaping and consolidating positive changes in European relations. A historical part to this monumental cause was and is being contributed by the Leninist policy of peace consistently pursued by the USSR.

The involvement of the states of our alliance, their deep adherence to the cause of peace and cooperation among peoples takes root in the principles of our system embodying the indissolubility of two ideals--peace and socialism. The principles of foreign policy pursued by the Polish People's Republic are in line with those ideals, they have arisen from our historical experiences and socialist changes, and have the support of the whole society. Owing to the implementation of the great ideas of socialism and peace, owing to the unbreakable alliance with the land of the soviets and with all states of our socialist community, Poland lives within safe borders and has guaranteed conditions for peaceful and creative work.

As a durable link of the socialist community, the Polish People's Republic will consistently contribute toward the consolidation and improvement of cooperation within the framework of our alliance for the benefit of security and peace in Europe and all over the world. Unity in our allied cooperation guarantees the effectiveness of our struggle for peace and progress, and for preventing the attempts to push Europe and the world into the impasse of distrust and confrontation.

I am confident, the speaker said, that the present session of the Foreign Ministers Committee will serve this purpose well.

Mladenov Address

AU231727 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 20 Oct 80 p 6

[PAP report on speech by Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, at the 19 October Warsaw reception for the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers]

[Text] Allow me on behalf of my colleagues, foreign affairs ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states, to thank our hosts, the Polish comrades, for the cordial and warm reception and for the perfect organization of the proceedings of the ministers committee, P. Mladenov said.

Recently we commemorated here, in the capital city of fraternal socialist Poland, the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact. The time that elapsed since has attested that our alliance consistently served the cause of peace and security in Europe. The jubilee conference of the Political Consultative Committee was evidence of this, too. We agree with what Comrade Pinkowski said on this subject.

The assessment of the political situation in the world, made by the conference of the Political Consultative Committee in May, remains fully valid. The proposals made in the conference declaration and statement remain valid, too.

Our present session, the speaker continued, is discussing issues of greatest importance for the future of Europe and the whole world. To insure the success of the Madrid meeting, which should advance the cause of security and cooperation in Europe in full conformity with the spirit and letter of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, is the most immediate task. Both for us and all Europe it is highly important that the Madrid meeting adopt a decision convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. We fully support the decision jointly adopted by our countries to hold that conference in the capital city of socialist Poland, Warsaw.

I would like to state here that I fully agree with Comrade Pinkowski that the community of our countries and the principled policy pursued by our parties and states is the main factor of success in the efforts of all peoples in the struggle for peace, and is the main bulwark of peace in the world.

Our strength lies in the unity of views and actions, P. Mladenov said. Our strength lies in the great teaching of Marxism-Leninism, and in our socialist internationalism. Our strength lies in the humaneness of our ideals, principles and actions in the international arena, such as peace for peoples, security for peoples, and cooperation among peoples all over the world.

Our strength lies in the fact that socialism and communism have become common for our peoples.

As far as our common efforts in the international arena are concerned, our countries have manifested in every international forum--in New York, Geneva, Madrid and Vienna--the constructive nature of their policy, their solicitude for progress in each issue that should be settled to preclude the menace of a war, to curb the arms race, to take concrete steps in the field of disarmament, and to eliminate the hotbeds of international tension. This is an invariable, honest and consistent policy. It stems from the nature of the social order adopted by our countries. A decisive contribution toward the pursuit of that policy was made, is being made and will be made by the world's first socialist state--the USSR.

At the same time, we do not overlook the fact that international relations are now characterized by an increased complexity and a threat to peace and security on the part of military and reactionary circles in NATO and particularly in the United States of America.

The speaker emphasized that all enemies of socialism must see that real socialism constitutes a powerful real force that has played and will play a decisive role in the present-day developments on the path of progress; they must see that the countries of the socialist community have everything indispensable, if need be, to defend themselves, to defend the achievements of their peoples who have firmly and forever embarked on the road of socialism and communism.

Allow me, P. Mladenov said, to express once again the confidence that the session of the foreign ministers committee of the Warsaw Pact member states will contribute an important part to the consolidation of unity among our countries, to the uniformity of their actions, and to progress in the cause of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and all over the world.

Chnoupek Comment

AU222050 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Oct 80 p 7

[CTK interview with CSSR Foreign Minister Chnoupek: "Determination To Continue Detente"--in Warsaw, date not given]

[Text] Warsaw--After the session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, gave an interview to the CTK Warsaw correspondent, in which he said, among other things:

The course and result of our talks absolutely, unequivocally reflected the spirit of fruitful cooperation, fraternal friendship and warm comradely relations which are characteristic of the ties existing among the fraternal socialist countries united in the indestructible Warsaw Pact alliance.

This fact emerged after identical evaluation of the present international situation, which has become rather complicated due to the continuing activation of the most reactionary imperialist and hegemonist forces. It was also manifested in the identical conclusion that a return to the cold war period is completely unacceptable, and that the imperative order of the day is to offensively overcome all the old and new barriers obstructing the policy of detente. Now in Warsaw, the socialist countries reaffirmed their unswerving determination to even more actively escalate efforts aimed at expanding the process of relaxation of tension, and at strengthening international security and broad cooperation among all states.

Asked what he could say about the point on the talks' agenda pertaining to preparation for the Madrid meeting, he said: In the first place I would like to emphasize that already the current negotiations in Madrid, which will be followed on 11 November by the Madrid meeting itself, have pointed out a number of problems that must still be resolved so that the main meeting of representatives of the participating states can be constructive and yield positive results. We are interested--and we unequivocally reemphasized it in Warsaw now--that the conclusions from Madrid be concretely projected into the fulfillment of all sections of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. At our session we reaffirmed the unswering determination to extend detente to the military sphere. For this reason, as is known, the Warsaw Pact states propose that a broad mandate be approved at the Madrid meeting for an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament, and at the same time its place, date and agenda be decided on.

CEMA OIL, GAS INDUSTRY SESSION HELD IN BRATISLAVA

LD212011 Prague CTK in English 1718 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Bratislava 21 Oct (CTK)--The 53d regular session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance Standing Commission for the Oil and Gas Industry opened here on Tuesday to discuss fuels and energy supplies up to 1990 and the following period with broader use of highly efficient technical equipment and technologies.

The session, to last until October 24, will also deal with better use of existent and new petrochemical plants, measures to protect the living environment, and other topical tasks. The participants are delegations from the eight CEMA member states--Bulgaria, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia--and Yugoslavia.

The heads of the nine delegations were received on Tuesday by Slovak Premier Peter Colotka, who emphasized during the meeting the importance of the CEMA countries' close economic and scientific-technological cooperation in the sphere of fuels and energy, particularly in view of the present energy situation in the world.

HUNGARIAN PAPER VIEWS WARSAW PACT MEETING, EUROPEAN DETENTE

LD220158 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 21 Oct (MTI)--"The problems of our continent were in the focus of the conference held in Warsaw by the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty organization," runs an article in the Hungarian daily ESTI HIRLAP.

"On assessing the situation they could justly refer back to the statement which was adopted also in Warsaw by the May session of the Political Consultative Committee," the paper says, "which analysed the intricate international conditions which carry the elements of tension and detente simultaneously. There is the continued activization of the power politics and the endeavour for military superiority on the one side, and the strengthening recognition that the policy of detente has no reasonable and acceptable alternative [words indistinct].

"Under such circumstances are conducted today the preparations for the European meeting in Madrid. At the same time, Vienna and Geneva are scenes of discussions about troop reductions and arms limitation. The tactics of the NATO circles to drown Madrid in barren wrangle and forestall progress at the disarmament talks is becoming more and more apparent," says the paper, adding: "The socialist countries lay the stress on the question 'how to go on?' They show no aversion to constructive debates but look forward in the first place. This is why the Warsaw statement published today points out th.. a future decision in Madrid on the convening of a conference dealing with military detente and disarmament in Europe would assume special significance as a major momentum in advancing the all-European process which started in Helsinki."

"The stand of the Foreign Ministers' Committee calls attention to other questions serving all-European collaboration which should be discussed in Madrid, as well as to the necessity of promoting the talks in Geneva and Vienna. To put it plainly, the European socialist countries outlined the possibilities of a realistic detente perspective for our continent, in the controversial situation of today. Naturally, realization of the possibilities, in this case, requires two cooperating sides: a responsible answer from the West is also indispensable for the headway," concludes the article in ESTI HIRLAP.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS DELEGATION MEETS WITH FRENCH COUNTERPARTS

AU221204 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Tirana, 22 Oct (ATA)--On October 20, the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the P.S.R. of Albania, headed by the vice minister of foreign affairs, Ksenofon Nushi, was received by and had meetings with the secretary of state for foreign affairs Olivier Stirn, the general secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs Bruno Deleuse and the director of the department for Europe under this ministry Bertrand Dufourque. During these meetings, talks were held and opinions were exchanged on the development of relations between the two countries and on some present-day international problems.

Attending these meetings were also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in the French Republic Misto Treska, and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Gabriel Lecomte.

LLESHI SENDS GREETINGS TO ZAMBIA'S KAUNDA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU232100 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Telegram from Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, to Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia]

[Text] On the occasion of your national holiday it is my pleasure, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly as well as personally, to convey to you cordial greetings and best wishes for the happiness of the friendly people of Zambia and the country's progress. I express the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will develop continually in the future for the benefit of our two peoples and the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism.

BRIEFS

ADIL CARCANI ACTIVITIES--Adil Carcani, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received today Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, general director of UNESCO, and the personalities accompanying him. The meeting was attended by Aleks Buda, chairman of the Academy of Sciences; Ksenofon Nushi, deputy foreign minister; and Javer Malo, chairman of the National Commission of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for UNESCO. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow was also received today by Deputy Foreign Minister Ksenofon Nushi. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 11 Oct 80 AU]

HAXHI LLESHI ACTIVITIES--The District People's Council in Sarande City met on 21 October to discuss further development of the livestock sector. Also taking part were the directors of the sections of the People's Council Executive Committee, chairmen of the United Villages People's Councils, specialists in this sector and others. Also present was Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. A report on conditions in the livestock sector was given, outlining future directives according to the 8th party plenum. Haxhi Lleshi also spoke at the meeting. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 21 Oct 80 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT--By decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, Murat Angoni is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Arab Republic of Egypt instead of Sulejman Tomcini, who is charged with another duty. [Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 21 Oct 80 AU]

BTA CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON WESTERN 'INTERFERENCE' IN POLAND

AU232107 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Oct (BTA)--The various attempts of Western media, and of certain radio stations in particular, as well as those of certain political parties and trade union centers in the West to grossly interfere in Poland's domestic affairs, have become increasingly frequent throughout these last few weeks. This is what the Polish news agency stresses in a recently published announcement.

The scope of these attempts to interfere is quite broad--it begins with "benevolent advice from uninvolved strangers" as well as with the expression of a particularly deep "concern about the Polish people's well-being," and ends with insinuations, subversion and attempts to create an atmosphere of discord and exacerbate conflicts. Such actions are making the process of innovation, which has just begun in Poland, more difficult. They are causing an aggravation of tension, which complicates the process of the consolidation of forces and actions which is so urgently necessary for overcoming the difficult situation.

The aforementioned efforts of certain Western agencies contradict the principles laid down in the CSCE Final Act, and contribute to the spreading of distrust. Such actions are aimed at undermining Poland's relations with its allies.

Actions of this kind and the spreading of biased information are to the detriment of Poland's and the Polish people's interests. Such news is being propagated for the purpose of creating insecurity and tension, and discrediting Poland's role on the international scene.

The Polish authorities have consistently reacted against such attempts directed against our common interests. Our stand and our evaluations of the situation have been frequently explained to foreign politicians, public figures and journalists, PAP points out.

Recently the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland invited diplomatic representatives from certain Western countries, including the United States, the FRG and the United Kingdom, and resolutely drew their attention to the fact that such interference is inadmissible and disturbs the peaceful life of our country, as well as the atmosphere of constructive and peaceful cooperation in Europe.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES USSR MINISTER YELYUTIN

AU232058 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] On 23 October Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Vyacheslav Yelyutin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, leader of the Soviet delegation for the 12th session of the socialist countries' ministers of higher education. The meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Prof Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER NGUYEN CO THACH ARRIVES 23 OCT

AU231945 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 23 Oct (BTA)--Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach arrived here on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of Minister of Foreign Affairs Petur Mladenov.

He was welcomed by his host. Tomorrow morning they will begin their official talks.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES AFRICAN AMBASSADORS 23 OCT

AU231950 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 23 Oct (BTA)--Today State Council President Todor Zhivkov received one after the other the ambassadors of the Republic of Burundi, Egide Nkuriyingoma, of the Republic of Rwanda, Jules Kananura and of the Republic of Upper Volta, Loukou Olivier Kini, who presented their credentials to him. The ambassadors of Rwanda and Upper Volta are the first representatives of these countries in Sofia since the establishing of diplomatic relations with Bulgaria.

Words of congratulations were exchanged at the ceremonies. Mr Todor Zhivkov explained to the three ambassadors the principles of Bulgaria's peaceful foreign policy aimed at friendship and coopeation with all peoples. He emphasized that Bulgaria highly appreciated the struggle of the young African states against the leftovers of colonialism, racism and apartheid, for national independence and progress, for uniting the nonaligned and the developing states. He stressed that Burundi, Rwanda and Upper Volta were making great efforts for consolidating the unity of the African states.

On their part the three ambassadors expressed the desire of their respective states to develop cooperation with Bulgaria.

DOYNOV ADDRESSES BUSINESS CONFERENCE WITH SFRY IN SOFIA

AU231100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Some 250 representatives of Bulgarian and Yugoslav business circles today met at the Vitosha Hotel in Sofia. They will exchange views on further expanding mutual trade and economic ties. In his introductory speech, Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Bulgarian industrial and economic association, acquainted the business circles' representatives with major aspects in the development of Bulgaria's economy and with the trend of development in the next 5-year period. He expressed confidence that the talks will contribute to intensifying contacts and economic ties between the two neighboring countries and that they will be an incentive to bilateral economic relations.

TRADE UNION TALKS WITH NICARAGUAN DELEGATION HELD

AU231708 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 21 Oct 80 pp 1-4

["Announcement" on the 15-20 October visit of a delegation of the Sandinist Trade Union Center of Nicaraguan Working People to the People's Republic of Bulgaria]

[Text] Closing talks were held at the Boyana Residence of the Trade Unions Central Council yesterday between delegations of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council and the Sandinist Trade Union Center of Nicaraguan Working People, after which the leaders of the two delegations, Georgi Borgov and Olga Avilez Lopez, signed an announcement on the visit of the Nicaraguan trade union delegation to our country, and an agreement on bilateral cooperation between the two trade union leaderships. They expressed their firm conviction that the visit and the talks conducted represent a positive basis for the further intensification of fraternal relations between the working people and trade unions of Bulgaria and Nicaragua.

The guests from Nicaragua left our country yesterday.

At the invitation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council a delegation of the Nicaraguan trade unions visited our country on a friendly visit from 15-20 October 1980. The delegation was headed by Olga Avilez Lopez, secretary of the trade unions delegation.

During its stay in our country, the Nicaraguan trade union delegation visited the Georgi Dimitrov Institute attached to the Trade Unions Central Council in Sofia. They also toured Plovdiv Okrug and held talks with trade union functionaries and workers. They became acquainted with the living and working conditions of Bulgarian working people and with the activities of the Bulgarian trade unions.

The representatives of the Nicaraguan trade unions laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, the outstanding leader of the international workers movement.

The delegation of the Nicaraguan trade unions held talks with a delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, headed by Georgi Borgov, secretary of the Trade Unions Central Council.

During the talks, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two countries' trade union functionaries briefed each other on the activities of their respective trade unions, and discussed questions pertaining to the further development of relations as well as to the intensification of cooperation between the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council and the Nicaraguan trade unions. Unanimity of views was confirmed as regards the stands of the two trade unions on basic problems of the international trade union movement.

The Bulgarian trade union delegation ardently welcomed the victory of the people of Nicaragua, achieved under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, over the dictatorial Somoza regime, a victory which marked the beginning of deep revolutionary changes in the socioeconomic and political sphere, changes which are in the interest of the broad working people's masses. The international solidarity of Bulgarian working people and trade unions with the Nicaraguan revolution was confirmed in connection with restoring the national economy and defending revolutionary achievements, against the attempts of imperialism, of internal and foreign reaction, for the sake of a free and independent development of Nicaragua, and for democracy and social progress.

The Nicaraguan trade union delegation greeted the successes achieved by the Bulgarian working people and by all Bulgarian people under the leadership of the BCP in the construction of a developed socialist society.

The representatives of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council and of the Nicaraguan trade unions expressed their concern at the aggravation of the international situation recently as a result of the dangerous actions of imperialism and reaction, actions which are manifesting themselves in intensifying the arms race and in persistent attempts to interfere into other countries' domestic affairs.

In confirming the resolve of their organizations to actively work for the consolidation of world peace, the two delegations expressed their support to the declaration adopted by the participants in the trade union "roundtable" talk held in Sofia within the framework of the World Peoples' Parliament for Peace. They expressed their readiness to participate in the preparation and implementation of a world trade union conference on the socioeconomic aspects of disarmament.

The Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council and the Nicaraguan trade unions delegation expressed their fraternal, proletarian solidarity with the struggle of the working people and trade unions in the Latin American and Caribbean basic countries against the oppression of reactionary and fascist regimes, against imperialism, for the social liberation of working people, and for peace and democracy.

The two sides expressed their mutual wish for further consolidating relations between the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council and the Nicaraguan trade unions and for expanding cooperation between them in the interest of the working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and in the Republic of Nicaragua. The two delegations adopted an agreement on bilateral cooperation in 1981 and 1982 which provides for the exchange of delegations between the trade union leaderships and affiliated branch trade unions, for joint consultations on questions of mutual interest and for the exchange of information and publications, as well as for cooperation in the sector of training trade union cadres and others.

REPORTAGE ON KIRILENKO VISIT ACTIVITIES CONTINUES

'Comradely Discussion' With Lenart

LD231424 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is on a friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, arrived in Bratislava today. He is accompanied by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Aleksandr Botvin, USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia. The distinguished guest was welcomed at Bratislava airport by leading CPSL representatives headed by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

After a cordial welcome at the airport, Comrade Andrey Kirilenko was received by Comrade Jozef Lenart. The comradely discussion was further attended by the members of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee, the chairman of its Central Control and Auditing Commission and further leading officials of the CPSL Central Committee. The Soviet consul general in Bratislava, Vadim Stepanov, was also present.

Comrade Jozef Lenart welcomed the Soviet guest and expressed his pleasure with the fact that during his visit to Czechoslovakia he had also come to Slovakia. He stressed that the visit of USSR representatives always gives rise to new ideas and impulses for cooperation between the CPCZ and the CPSU and between the two fraternal countries. In this context he recalled the contribution of the last visit of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, in Czechoslovakia to the further intensification of mutually beneficial cooperation. Comrade Jozef Lenart stated the conviction that Comrade Andrey Kirilenko's visit, too, would do much toward the further improvement of bilateral relations in all spheres of our lives, that it would provide fresh inspiration in seeking methods and forms of raising their effectiveness.

Comrade Andrey Kirilenko expressed wholehearted thanks for the cordial reception and conveyed to the Slovak representatives and the Slovak people cordial greetings from Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. He stressed the successes attained in Slovakia over the past years in economic and social development which, he said, were the outcome of the devoted labor of workers, cooperative farmers and the intelligentsia under the leadership of the Communist Party. He appraised the progressive development of cooperation between Slovak and Soviet industrial enterprises and research institutes. Comrade Andrey Kirilenko then spoke about the main tasks of the CPSU prior to its 26th congress and the exceptional labor activity with which the people of the Soviet Union greeted the congress of Soviet communists.

Accompanied by our party representatives, Comrade Andrey Kirilenko later went to Jaslovske Bohunice.

Powerplant Visit

LD231852 Prague CTK in English 1718 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Jaslovske Bohunice, West Slovakia, 23 Oct (CTK)--Soviet Communist Party Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Andrey Kirilenko arrived Thursday at Jaslovske Bohunice where he saw Czechoslovakia's first nuclear powerplant.

He was accompnaied by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and Slovak Communist Party First Secretary Josef Lenart, Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Botvin and other officials.

The Soviet guest later attended a meeting of workers and builders of nuclear powerplants of the V-1 and V-2 type.

Lenart Address at Meeting

LD232324 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Accompanied by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; and other representatives, Comrade Andrey Kirilenko has left for Jaslovske Bohunice. Our editor Ladislav Mikus will inform you about this visit:

In Jaslovske Bohunice the distinguished guests were welcomed in the traditional Slavonic way--with bread and salt--by the representatives of the West Slovak Region headed by Ignac Janak, the leading secretary of the regional committee of the CPSL, and by the leading workers of the nuclear power station. Andrey Kirilenko and his party then saw the control room of the nuclear power station where the director of the enterprise, Milan Kozak, acquainted them with the results to date. He said that they had fulfilled the planned annual tasks in the production of electric energy as early as 13 October, and in the accepted pledge they promised to produce 1 billion kw over the plan, which means a saving of 1 million tons of brown coal.

The distinguished guests then met the builders of the nuclear power stations. The festive address was delivered by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and the first secretary of the CPSL. He cordially greeted the delegation of the CPSU Central Committee, headed by Comrade Kirilenko, on behalf of the CPSL Central Committee and its Presidium, the communists and the youth of Slovakia.

In his speech he said among other things:

[Begin Lenart recording] Comrades, this Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear power station is convincing proof of the correctness of the line of our communist parties and governments of both countries for the further development of cooperation and integration between the Czechoslovak and Soviet economies. Experience from the joint construction and production of equipment for nuclear power stations, from cooperation in the aircraft industry, and in other important branches of the engineering industry, chemical industry, agriculture and from the construction of the Prague metro, shows the great usefulness, pressing need and also the wide possibilities for following the road of increasingly fruitful cooperation and integration, as Comrades Husak and Brezhnev continuously stress at their meetings. We are aware that for the Czechoslovak economy this cooperation represents a decisive factor. The USSR supplies 96 percent of the entire oil requirements of Czechoslovakia, 92 percent of iron ore, more than 60 percent of cotton and a number of other important raw materials. The supplies of the Soviet materials in this, as well as in the next 5-year plan, at prices strikingly lower than prices paid in nonsocialist countries, did and do facilitate the permanent development of our economy; and economical cooperation with the USSR secures the market of our products. What matters today is to realize that cooperation with the USSR in the field of science, research, development and construction becomes vitally important because cooperation in this field is the road to securing the pressing needs of optimal utilization of raw materials, energy, and faster innovation of our products. Without such a cooperation we could not win the struggle for high efficiency. [end recording]

Comrade Jozef Lenart then spoke about Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the sphere of ideology and foreign policy where we jointly strive for the protection of peace in Europe and in the world.

Then Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered his address.

After the meeting the distinguished guests visited the unified agriculture cooperative at Voderady.

After returning to Bratislava from Jaslovske Bohunice Comrade Andrey Kirilenko laid a wreath at the memorial of fallen Soviet soldiers at Slavin.

Kirilenko Address at Meeting

LD232316 Prague CTK in English 1918 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Jaslovske Bohunice, 23 Oct (CTK)--Andrey Kirilenko said at the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship meeting that the socialist countries are linking up ever more closely their creative efforts in the solution of new and exacting tasks of national economy.

The nuclear power plant at Jaslovske Bohunice, built in Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation, is a good example of mutual assistance of the socialist countries in the solution of complicated tasks, he said.

Speaking about the importance of nuclear power plants which will further grow in the future, Andrey Kirilenko said that the Soviet Union supplies fraternal countries of a big amount of raw materials for fuels and energy. However, reserves of oil natural gas and coal are not inexhaustible and it is an imperative to reduce fuels and energy consumption and to gain synthetic fuels and new energy resources.

The socialist countries have started building nuclear power plants on the basis of their own huge economic and scientific-technological potential, with the advantages of the socialist international division of labour, and are bound to attain their goal.

The socialist international division of labour and the economic and scientific-technological cooperation of the fraternal countries correspond with the interests of each of them as well as the community as a whole, and contribute to their joint progress, Andrey Kirilenko said.

Czechoslovakia plays an important role in the realization of the agreement on internatinal international specialization and cooperation in the production and mutual supplies of equipment for nuclear plants, signed in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance for the next decade. Czechoslovakia will manufacture reactors and other equipment for nuclear power plants to be built in this and other socialist countries, which will supply raw materials, technology and goods needed by the Czechoslovak economy, Andrey Kirilenko continued.

There is every reason to be satisfied with Czechoslovak-Soviet economic and scientific-technological cooperation, benefiting both sides, and the constant increase in their goods exchange, worth 30,000 million roubles in the 1976-1980 period and expected to rise to 40,000 million in the next five years.

Good prerequisites for the promotion of economic relations between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union are created by their program of specialization and cooperation in production for the period up to 1990, he added.

In addition to building communism, the Soviet Communist Party and the state are struggling ever more actively against the danger of war, to halt the arms race, and for disarmament, peace and the security of nations, Andrey Kirilenko said and stressed the Communist Parties of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union have identical stands on all fundamental international issues.

The dangerous activity of Washington, NATO and the Chinese hegemonists is aimed against detente. The American imperialism tries to gain military superiority over the socialist community, acts against the national liberation movement, and tries to undermine the foundations of the socialist system.

As Leonid Brezhnev has said, all who have peace on earth at heart must thwart the intentions of aggressive forces, defend peace, halt the arms race and defend detente.

Communists, who do everything to fulfill this urgent duty look to the future with confidence. The socialist countries now have at their disposal a huge material and technological base. They have a defence potential reliably guarding the socialist achievements of nations. They have on their side the [word indistinct] force, the historical correctness of the cause of peace and social progress, Andrey Kirilenko said.

Kirilenko Departure From Bratislava

LD232330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Bratislava by air for Prague this evening.

Moscow Coverage

For Moscow reportage on Kirilenko's visit to Czechoslovakia, see the Eastern Europe section of the 23 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CPSL OFFICIAL STRESSES DUTY TO AID POLAND 'IN EVERY WAY'

AU231401 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Oct 80 p 3

[Speech by Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at the 14 October CPSL Central Committee session in Bratislava]

[Excerpts] The facts show that imperialism does not miss a single opportunity in its attempt to turn back the wheel of history and foil the results of the development of the world revolutionary process. Its representatives know well that the world socialist system led by the Soviet Union represents the main revolutionary force of the present. That is why their attacks are directed primarily against it. They are trying to disturb the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and to subvert them from within with the aid of their paid agency operating under the name of "dissidents" and by activating the remnants of antisocialist forces. In the pursuit of that goal they disseminate disinformation, slander real socialism, promote nationalism, rekindle political clericalism and propagate with particular ardency anti-Sovietism. It would be very erroneous to assume that anti-Sovietism has something to do only with the imperialist world's attitude toward the Soviet Union. Facts prove that it is an attack on the general goals of the international revolutionary workers, communist and national liberation movement. That is why it is the joint internationalist duty of all progressive forces in the present world to fight it resolutely. To defeat or at least to weaken world socialism--that is the true goal of the various unrealistic "doctrines" drawn up by Carter, Brzezinski and other representatives of imperialism. Only people suffering from complete political blindness or conscious liars can claim that it might possibly be the aim of capitalist politicians or bourgeois ideologues to "improve" socialism or to actually remove shortcomings. That is unequivocally confirmed by our experiences with various "models of socialism" in the critical developments of the years 1968 and 1969.

Recently imperialist propaganda has been devoting extraordinary attention to the events in the Polish People's Republic. Its orientation and extent are all too reminiscent of the campaign focusing on Czechoslovakia in the 1968-1969 period.

In his speech at the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session Comrade Vasil Bilak stressed that the events taking place in Poland are not merely a reflection of the Polish working people's dissatisfaction with the mistakes made by the past party and state leadership. Those mistakes undoubtedly led to the emergence of great difficulties in the economy. Antisocialist forces and foreign imperialist center took advantage of that to disorient the broad masses of the working people and to launch an attack on the very foundations of the socialist social system, particularly on the party's leading role.

They were only waiting for a suitable opportunity, which came when the price of meat was increased. Of great interest in that respect is a revelation of the American FORTUNE magazine, which is an organ of big business. This September it published an article in which it states that the abolition of subsidies for foodstuffs was one of the conditions submitted by representatives of Western banks for the extension of additional credits, during negotiations in Warsaw this April. It is remarkable that they demanded, among other things, a limitation of the production of agricultural machine because it allegedly does not contribute to enhancing Poland's capability to pay.

The course taken by the rightwing in Poland is, in its essential features, identical with that which we witnessed in Czechoslovakia in the critical period. It has been fully confirmed that those forces have absolutely no program for positive solutions of important social problems but only feed on the efforts to solve them. After all, it is precisely the antisocialist elements in Poland which have opposed and continue to oppose the collectivization of agriculture, aggravate the already complicated situation by organizing strikes and formulate unfeasible demands. They have succeeded in disorienting part of the working people. Despite the fact that the supply situation has been complicated for quite a long time, they prevented the unloading of foodstuffs from ships in the northern ports, which further aggravated the situation.

The development of events in the critical period in our country and, more recently, in the Polish People's Republic has proved the veracity of Lenin's teaching that revolution and counterrevolution must be perceived as a single social movement that develops according to its own inner logic. The revolutionary struggle for socialist transformation of society has always been and will always be accompanied by attempts of reactionary forces to bring about a reversal, attempts at counterrevolution.

The question currently under discussion is how the situation in the Polish People's Republic should be assessed. There is no doubt that a direct threat to the socialist system in that country has occurred. Further exacerbation of the situation cannot be ruled out.

Very disruptive activity is being developed by the so-called "free trade unions." In reality they represent an instrument of so-called "parallel activity" or "alternative power structure," about which anticommunist theoreticians of the Brzezinski type speak. Their main mission is a political one; they are an instrument of the socialist political system's destruction.

"We do not hide the fact," Comrade Vasil Bilak stated at the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session," that what is happening in Poland affects us very deeply politically, ideologically as well as economically," That is why it is our internationalist duty to aid the Polish comrades in every way in their efforts to consolidate the situation and ward off attacks by antisocialist forces.

This December we will recall the 10th anniversary of the CPCZ Central Committee session that adopted the "Lessons Drawn From the Critical Development in Party and Society after the 13th CPCZ Congress."

Our struggle against the danger of rightwing opportunism is closely linked with the "Lessons." The party's history of almost 60 years confirms that in our conditions rightwing opportunism has always been and remains the main danger.

The report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium at the March session tellingly notes that if weeds are not systematically pulled, after a while they will grow rampant again. The most important battleground against the danger of rightwing opportunism and its protagonists is a positive solution of problems, which inevitably accompany the building of an advanced socialist society. Any procrastination in solving problems, underestimating the development of the theory, subjectivism in decisionmaking and tolerance toward shortcomings forms the hotbed on which rightwing opportunism feeds. Its protagonists--because they leave the path of development and creative application of Marxism-Leninism--have a tendency to team up with remnants of petty bourgeois and bourgeois elements. They regard the eclectic combination of Marxism-Leninism with bourgeous theories as some sort of "creative" approach. In reality, however, they inevitably end up taking bourgeois positions.

As is known, a deep differentiation has taken place among those who succumbed to rightwing--opportunist sentiments in the critical period. Many of them have come to understand their errors and mistakes and have been trying to honestly make up for them through their work. The party extended its helping hand to them. The 15th CPCZ Congress adopted a directive on a diffenentiated approach to former party members and even enabled their return to the party under certain conditions. Experience has fully confirmed the correctness of that approach. However, one must not fail to see that there are also individuals, especially from among the organizers of rightwing-opportunist and antisocialist actions in the critical period, who continue to adhere to antisocialist positions. They are oriented toward a long-term marking of time, waiting for a suitable opportunity to go into action again. They are painstakingly masking their attitude and activities, adjusting their tactical procedure to the new conditions. Many people are misled by the circumstances that these people do not openly present their past political platforms. A card that has once been beaten can no longer be used in the game, but other "trump cards" take its place, such as the concept of "pluralist socialism."

Representatives of the rightwing do not have an opportunity to operate legally in our conditions, in the sense of openly propagating their political postulates. But experience shows that they are trying to exert psychological pressure on the party aktiv, expecially on those comrades who unambiguously engage themselves in favor of party policy on the ideological front. Slander, intimidation, the writing of anonymous letters and other similar methods are in the arsenal of their weapons. As the April session of the CPSL Central Committee stressed, one of the particularly insidious means of their disruptive influence is the effort to subdivide communists into "pragmatists" and "dogmatists." In the sphere of science, culture and arts they are trying to take advantage of the vanity of some comrades. One of the tactics applied by the defeated rightwing forces is the attempt to achieve at least the so-called "minor liberalization" of cultural policy, as it is impossible to achieve "major liberalization" of social conditions on other occasions, in turn, some individuals are striving to achieve a liberal attitude toward political emigres, who are developing hostile activities against us abroad, or orient artists toward the portrayal of truth in real socialism in the direction of some sort of a propagation of the "spiritual life" of people who did not find their place in our society. However, the so-called "minor liberalization" counts on with naive people who do not understand that it is designed to be the overture to "major liberalization."

The fundamental task of the party's educational and ideological work is to contribute as much as possible to the struggle for high efficiency of social production and good quality of all work. That also requires good quality ideological work.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS CONTROVERSY OVER UNION REGISTRATION IN POLAND

LD241106 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Milan Buchanek commentary]

[Text] The controversy over the registration of the so-called Solidarity independent trade unions has again stirred public opinion in Poland and is a welcome pretext for the stepping up of social tensions in the country as well as for bourgeois propaganda attacks on the socialist system in Poland. This, writes Milan Suchanek, plays into the hands of those who would like to return the country back to prewar conditions, to change its political orientation and introduce capitalist conditions.

The core of the dispute is the question with whom and against whom the so-called independent trade unions are prepared to cooperate. The draft statutes of the Solidarity trade unions say nothing about the leading role of the Polish United Workers Party and this is contrary to the very mission of trade unions in socialist society. Its organization must have a clear-cut political image, otherwise it could be misused by the antisocialist forces to the detriment of the working people of People's Poland. This danger is quite real as confirmed by a statement made by the chairman of the American Foreign Broadcasts Board [as heard] John Gronouski, who is politically guiding Radio Free Europe. He said that it is necessary to give material aid to persons and groups in Poland with anticommunist orientation.

The president of the American AFL-CIO trade unions Lane Kirkland says that equally clearly in the U.S. NEWS & WORD REPORT magazine. He underlined the need to give overall, even financial aid to the new Polish trade unions, and he added that this very support will most effectively influence the development in Poland in order to change the model of that country's social system. It follows from this that these would-be friends of the working people of Poland are not at all interested in the material situation of the Polish workers, but in creating such a structure of trade unions which would act against socialism. In this connection the leader of the so-called independent trade unions, Mr Lech Walesa, has become famous. In a number of interviews for Western news agencies Mr Walesa has been declaring that these new trade unions have not yet called on the workers to increase their working efforts and that they will do so when it will suit them. And by this he confirms in fact that this organization for the time being is not helping efforts for the country's economic consolidation, while at the same time it is coming up with new wage demands which are unjustifiable in the present economic situation. This only increases social tension in the country which in the first place needs calm and good work. Further discussions and conflicts cannot benefit present day Poland. They constitute an unnecessary luxury for the country which must devote all its strength for solving the economic difficulties and creating living conditions which correspond with the workers' real interests and consequently with the objectives of socialism.

VIENNA CP PAPER SAYS PRAGUE DENIES REPORTED STRIKES

AU230958 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 23 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Austrian Radio and Television Service [ORF] reports about "strikes in Czechoslovak coal mines" were emphatically denied in Prague on Wednesday. On the same day, ORF attributed such reports to a French newspaper.

In reply to a question by VOLKSSTIMME, the CPCZ Central organ RUDE PRAVO declared: "It is anyone's guess whether the report was false information, misconjecture, a geographical error or simply sheer invention." At any rate, there was not the slightest trace of the ORF's strike.

HARASSMENT OF DISSIDENTS SAID INCREASING IN PRAGUE

LD231349 Paris LE MONDE in French 19-20 Oct 80 p 3

["A.M.B." report: "The Curious Methods of the Police"]

[Excerpts] Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak told Communist party officials last week that the authorities will continue to struggle against "the so-called dissidents. Charter signatories and other enemies of our socialist system, whatever they are called, cannot expect to be given complete freedom of action for their antisocialist activity."

This statement by the "hardliners'" leader published on 14 October by CTK constitutes an indirect reply to the complaints addressed by the Charter spokesmen to President of the Republic and party leader Husak. The Charterists denounced the interrogation methods used by the police and the arrests, questioning and other harassment inflicted on Charter signatories and members of the Committee for the Defense of Unjustly Persecuted People. Finally, they expressed concern at the government threat to outlaw the activities of the Charter 77 signatories, whose objective is to defend civil and human rights. They are also protesting the resurgence of police operations against them at the very time when the preparatory meetings for the Madrid conference are being held.

The methods used by the police are perfectly illustrated by the case of Petr Pospichal. This young 20-year-old printer already served an 11-month prison sentence in 1978 for distributing the text of the Charter and listening to prohibited music: In less than 2 weeks he was beaten up twice by the police.

On 8 October another Charter signatory, Anna Marvanova, was waiting for the subway when two men tried to push her under an incoming train. She began to scream and the two men fled because of the reaction of other travelers....

FRENCH CP PAPER NOTES EXPULSION OF OTA SIK'S SON

LD231127 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 14 Oct 80 p 12

[Unattributed report: "In Brief"]

[Text] Script writer Jiri Polak, his wife Eva Polakova and their 2-year old son have driven across the German-Czechoslovak border at the Waidhaus border post in Bavaria. Jiri Polak (32 years old), a son of former Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee member Ota Sik, has been expelled by his country's authorities. He has also been stripped of Czechoslovak citizenship.

PRESIDENT HUSAK RECEIVES VISITING HUNGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER ACZEL

LD231406 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Gyorgy Aczel, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and Hungarian deputy premier, at Prague Castle today. In a cordial and comradely discussion they reviewed Czechoslovak-Hungarian relations and their expansion in culture, science and education. They noted with satisfaction that bilateral relations are developing successfully in all spheres in the spirit of the talks between the top-level representatives of the two countries as well as in accordance with the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the MSZMP Congress. They also stressed that the necessary conditions exist for the future intensification of these relations for the good of the people of both countries.

Strougal Meets Aczel

LD232108 Prague CTK in English 2111 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 23 Oct (CTK)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and Hungarian Deputy Premier Gyorgy Aczel discussed in detail here on Thursday ways in which their countries intend to raise the effectiveness of their economy and improve its management in the 1981-1985 period.

They emphasized that the promotion of cooperation and exchange of experience gained in the development of the key sections of national economy are essential in this respect.

PRESIDENT HUSAK RECEIVES MONGOLIAN PARTY VISITOR

LD231546 Prague CTK in English 1513 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 23 Oct (CETEKA)--General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President Gustav Husak received here Thursday member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Nyamyn Jagbaral, currently on a working visit in Czechoslovakia.

Present at the meeting was alternate Presidium member and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Milos Jakes.

Both sides appreciated the significance of the expanding allround cooperation between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party in the implementation of the conclusion of the two parties' last congresses. In this connection they stressed the significance of mutual working visits of the two parties' representatives and the exchange of experiences in all spheres of party work.

Special attention was paid to the party activity in the development of agricultural and food production.

PARTY SECRETARY POLEDNIK HOLDS TALKS WITH SFRY'S UGRICIC

LD231922 Prague CTK in English 1712 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 23 Oct (CTK)--Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik received on Thursday the visiting delegation of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, headed by member of its Presidium Jovo Ugricic.

During the cordial and friendly meeting they discussed the further development of cooperation between the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia and the Czechoslovak National Front, and exchanged information on the activity of the two organizations.

AFGHAN TRADE UNIONISTS END VISIT; SOLIDARITY STRESSED

AU231813 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Oct 80 p 2

[CTK report: "The Visit of Afghan Trade Unionists Is Concluded; They Are Defending the Revolutionary Achievements"]

[Text] Prague, 21 Oct (CTK)--This Tuesday Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council [CTUC], received in Prague the delegation of the Central Trade Union Council of Afghanistan, which is led by the council's secretary, Hassan Spahi.

During the reception Comrade Karel Hoffmann expressed the Czechoslovak trade unionists' solidarity with the fight of the Afghan people in defense of the revolutionary achievements. He also spoke about the further development of cooperation between the two trade union centers.

The Afghan guests stressed the beneficial nature of their visit to Czechoslovakia for their further activity. The visit has enabled them to acquaint themselves with the work of the revolutionary trade union movement, as well as with the life of our working people.

Toward the conclusion of talks between the Afghan trade union delegation and the CTUC delegation, a protocol was signed on cooperation in the years 1981-82.

On Tuesday, the Afghan trade unionists concluded their visit to Czechoslovakia.

Prior to their departure by air Hassan Spahi said, among other things, in his talk with a CTK lady correspondent:

"The most pressing task of our trade unions is to defend the achievements of the April revolution. Further more, we explain to the Afghan working people the aims of our government and strive to raise the level of their political knowledge, and to liquidate illiteracy. We have set up commissions for raising production and for improving living and working conditions. We have proclaimed working competitions in plants and also programs for voluntary brigade activities. In the defense of the revolution our workers are setting up plant guards; they are applying to join the ranks of the security corps and their armed groups are taking turns on the borders, where they are effectively warding off sabotage by the counterrevolutionary gangs."

The representative of the Afghan trade unions expressed gratitude to Czechoslovakia and to other socialist countries, as well as to the progressive forces throughout the world, for their assistance and solidarity in the fight waged by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan against external and internal enemies.

STROUGAL SPEAKS AT 20 OCT ATHENS DINNER

AU230921 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Oct 80 p 6

["From" the toast proposed by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal in Athens on 20 October, at a dinner given in his honor by Greek Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis]

[Text] In the opening part of his speech Lubomir Strougal thanked the hosts for the reception and conveyed the greetings of the Czechoslovak people, state representatives and CSSR President Gustav Husak personally.

We arrived in Greece with some excitement. After all, we know what your country means for Europe and world civilization. We know well your history and the contribution of Hellenic culture to the progress of mankind. We will not betray any secret when we say that our children know the names of your legendary heroes Prometheus, Ulysses or Achilles just as well as our national folk hoeroes, that the great thinkers of our nations were frequently influenced by the ideas of Sophocles, Socrates and Aristotle, that we all admire the grand monuments of the Greek past such as the Acropolis, the Parthenon and Olympus.

We gladly recall how many times our nations met each other at the crossroads of history. The arrival of Constantine and Methodius, the brothers from Thessaloniki, in the great Moravian Empire is forever engraved in golden letters in our past. We also had a great deal in common in less remote centuries when we were struggling for national survival under foreign domination; and not so long ago we were fiercely resisting a common enemy.

I think that it is clearly symbolic that the first visit of a Czechoslovak head of government to the Hellenic Republic takes place in the week that we recall the 40th anniversary of the Okhi Day, of the rejection of fascist Italy's ultimatum.

We consider it natural that Czechoslovakia and Greece have recently found a common language, that our meetings are becoming more and more frequent, that we understand each other better and that we even have areas of mutual activity, in which we can take pride. That is why we want to further develop political dialogue at the high level that began last October. That not only corresponds fully with the interests of our two countries but, I dare say, with the interests of all Europe.

Long ago Greece ceased to be a country which is merely the teacher of mankind in sciences and arts. We know that you are a modern state, whose economic resources directly encourage mutually advantageous trade and other cooperation. We have already made use of that, by increasing trade turnover twofold in only 5 years. However, we do not intend to remain stationary. The time has come for higher forms of economic cooperation, particularly industrial cooperation. We must also examine the possibilities of joint ventures on third markets.

Even though I consciously speak primarily of economic cooperation, I assume that nothing will stand in the way of further exchanges in the sphere of culture, education and science, where our cooperation has a long tradition and is fruitful.

In brief, we know what we want and what is really beneficial for us. That was also said and entered in last year's joint declaration on developing mutual relations. Now we only have to make the transition from words to deeds.

To be able to engage in useful work for the well-being and happiness of our nations we need peace. Last year we agreed with President Karamanlis that no effort in the interest of detente is in vain, because it serves the bright aim of the survival of mankind. It was the well-being of mankind which the greatest sons of our nations were dreaming of. After all, "ensuring peace, consolidating security, ending feverish armament, and disarmament are the interest and vital need of the nations of all countries," as our President Gustav Husak said.

There are many fainthearted people who accumulate evidence of the hopelessness of the international situation. We understand that this is a serious period but at the same time we do not succumb to despondency. After all, even during the brightest years of detente every step ahead was difficult. The obstacles have now increased but they are not insurmountable, especially when the way is free for the principle that current problems must be solved through negotiations on the basis of equality and equal security.

The fates of Czechoslovakia and Greece are linked with Euopre by many ties and that is why we have a deep interest in peace prevailing on the old Continent not only in the fourth [postwar], but also in subsequent decades. That is why we call so often for implementation of the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act. That is why we wish that the Madrid meeting be filled with an atmosphere of talks and not of accusations. That is why we support the idea of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. It is impossible to stop halfway. "Peace is not a gift but the fruit of great endeavor," as the great Herodotus had written.

It goes without saying that we do not renounce, under the weight of European problems, our responsibility for the course of public affairs in the rest of the world. We attentively follow the course of the 35th UN General Assembly session, which gave rise to fresh initiacives to reduce the threat of war. We hope that the SALT II treaty, which the American administration has quite incomprehensibly failed to approve, will be finally ratified.

We are mainly alarmed by the growth of dangerous hotbeds of war, by the lasting crisis in the area of the Middle East where UN resolutions are not implemented and where the Palestinian people are denied their right to self-determination. We are equally deeply concerned by the war raging between Iraq and Iran, countries which we know well and with which we have been closely cooperating for years. Finally I would like to say that Czechoslovakia remains interested in the solution of the Cyprus issue in the interest of both nationalities of the island, while preserving the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalignment of the republic.

I would like to share with you my joy over our meeting, which will surely give new impetus to Czechoslovak-Greek relations. I hope it will also be a small example that matters in Europe are taking the right direction, Lubomir Strougal stressed in conclusion.

CPCZ WEEKLY ELABORATES ON POPE'S, CATHOLICS' HUMAN RIGHTS

AU230731 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 42 15 Oct 80 pp 8, 9

[Josef Karola article: "Where Freedoms Have No Domestic Right"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] THE CURRENT IDEOLOGICAL BATTLE THAT IS TAKING PLACE UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF A CLASS-DIVIDED WORLD IS CHARACTERIZED BY CERTAIN PECULARITIES. WE ARE WITNESS TO A REMARKABLE PHENOMENON WHICH BOURGEOIS POLITICAL SCIENCE USUALLY CALLS "RE-IDEOLOGIZATION." IN KEEPING WITH THIS COURSE, ANTICOMMUNIST PROPAGANDA IS CHANGING BOTH ITS CONTENT AND FORMS, AND TRYING TO INTENSIFY ITS INLFUENCE ON PUBLIC OPINION IN EVERY WAY. THIS IS STRIKINGLY MANIFESTED IN THE CAMPAIGN FOR "HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS," DEVELOPED BY THE IMPERIALIST IDEOLOGICAL CETNERS IN THE UNITED STATES, AS WELL AS IN OTHER CAPITALIST COUNTRIES.

In its ideological and political plans, world anticommunism also counts on the religious sentiments of millions of believers, in the same way that it counts on the diverse religious societies and institutions. In this sense the Vatican and Roman Catholic Church are assigned a special role.

Orientation Toward Human Rights

It is known that the Vatican's orientation toward the problems of human rights and freedoms had begun already during the Pontificate of Pope Paul VI. Within the framework of the relatively brief reign of John Paul II, the religious aspect of human rights and freedoms has been one of the dominating features of this pope's action plan. After the publication of the encyclical "Man's Redeemer" and after his trips to the Polish People's Republic and the United States, Pope John Paul II is being exaggeratedly called on by the clerical and bourgeois communications media the "pope of human rights" or the "human rights pilgrim."

REGARD FOR HISTORIC TRUTH OF COURSE FORCES US TO RECALL THAT THE PROBLEMS OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS HAVE NO "DOMESTIC RIGHT" IN CATHOLICISM. Reflections on this topic, if they were tolerated at all, always had an explicitly apologetic mission. The traditional thesis, according to which the free choice of a world outlook has only one single alternative--the religious alternative--has not changed in any substantial way even since the Second Vatican Council.

The Church and Helsinki

The problem of "freedom of opinion" appears in a slightly different form in the document on security and mutual cooperation in Europe, a document also signed by the Holy See representative. Now the "Helsinki" concept of human rights and freedoms (which, self-evidently, also includes the "rights and freedoms" of atheism) is reflected on the doctrinaire level, too. In fact, the "Man's Redeemer" encyclical of John Paul II states that the basic human rights "justly" include "also the rights of religious freedom and of freedom of conscience." Apart from other reasons, this statement--which reaches far beyond the Vatican Council's text "On Religious Freedom"--is remarkable also because, for the first time, it breaks off the continuity of the usual Catholic denial of the right of the freedom of conscience; as a formal demand this continuity first appears in the works of illuminati thinkers and in bourgeois constitutions and, on a qualitatively higher level, as a programmatic article of the revolutionary workers movement. [paragraph continues]

THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT, STRICTLY TAKEN, THIS DOCTRINAIRE AMENDMENT LIMITS THE "PRIVILEGE OF FAITH" AND THE BOUNDLESS CLAIMS OF CLERICAL TOTALITARIANISM. This also establishes more favorable prerequisites for a dialogue between Catholics and Marxists on the important matters of the present.

Nevertheless, the practice is slightly different. The official church propaganda on human rights and freedoms is directed toward all people, in the spirit of Vatican diplomacy; but the ones MOST SHARPLY OBSERVED ARE THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY.

This was also confirmed, for instance, by the course and results of negotiations of the third symposium of European Catholic bishops.

Wojtyla's statement at this symposium marked the present positions of Pope John Paul II. They are characterized by a would-be return to old schematic militant political Catholicism, which called atheism a "spiritual plague" and a "cancer of the soul" and so forth.

Militant Catholicism

During his trip to certain African states this year, John Paul II identified ATHEISM WITH AN INCLINATION TO GROSS MATERIAL EPIOCURISM, THAT MEANS THE ORIGINAL WITH ITS CARICATURE. IN THE ENDEAVOR TO DISCREDIT THE MARXIST-LENINIST WORLD OUTLLOK, HE DECLARED THAT MATERIALISM LEADS TO THE "SLAVERY OF SOULLESS TOIL TO GAIN MATERIAL ADVANTAGES, AND TO EVEN WORSE ENSLAVEMENT OF MAN, OF HIS BODY AND SOUL--TO ATHEIST IDEOLOGY." With unconcealed antirevolutionary tendency he then claimed that atheism "robs people of the freedom given them by God, of spiritual flexibility and of the ability to love his fellow man as one should."

The very same tunes resounded also during the pope's recently concluded visit to France, where he condemned the "organized ideology of the Atheist impregnation of man and society."

The characteristic features of the current church concept of human rights and freedoms include a great situational flexibility and tactical adjustment. For instance, this is testified to by the way the stand of the church and the Vatican was presented during the pope's trips last year to Mexico, Poland and the United States.

A Selective Concept of Rights

On the other hand, when visiting the Polish People's Republic he strove to exploit as much as possible his reputation of a "man defending human rights." His appraisal of the historical memory of St. Stanislaus in particular very distinctly contained a reference to the topical impact of the example of this "fighter against the state power" and for the rights of the church and religious freedom. The bourgeois press called these utterings a "bold challenge to communism" and made no secret of its expectation that a "political earthquake" would follow.

And, finally, in the United States he stressed the "spiritual wealth" based on the "cult of democracy according to the values passed on by Christianity."

An important part of the plans pursued by the church in the broadly conceived campaign "for the defense of human rights and freedoms" is the, more or less obvious, endeavor to broaden the scope for a public profession of the faith. This tendency is also clear in the encyclica "Man's Redeemer," but it is manifested far more strikingly in the message sent by John Paul II to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on the occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the General Declaration of Human Rights.

This message contains statements which make us reflect deeper. "Both justice and wisdom, and also realism demand," the message states, "that the malignant stances of secularism be overcome; and particularly so the erroneous limitation of religious feelings to a purely private sphere."

UNDOUBTEDLY, THE DEMAND THAT RELIGION BECOME A PUBLIC MATTER IS AN ATTEMPT AT A POLITIZATION OF FAITH IN THE CLERICAL SENSE OF THE WORD. It is aimed against the Leninist principle (and thus also against the entire revolutionary tradition of the workers movement, with which it is indivisibly found), a principle which lays down that, with respect to the state, religion is a citizen's private affair. This principle was reflected in the constitutions of the countries of the socialist community and it is one of the cornerstones of the communist parties' church policy.

THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY DOES NOT DIVIDE CITIZENS ACCORDING TO THEIR WORLD OUTLOOKS; IT UNIFIES THEM FOR FULFILLING THE TASKS OF GENERAL DEVELOPMENT. EVERYBODY IS GUARANTEED THE FREEDOM OF RELIGIOUS PROFESSION, WHEREBY ALL PREREQUISITES EXIST FOR A CONSISTENT ADHERENCE TO THE APPROPRIATE LEGAL PROVISIONS.

Of course, this in no way excludes EFFORTS AIMED AT A MORAL-POLITICAL UNITY OF THE PEOPLE ON THE BASIS OF THE MARXIST-LENINIST WORLD OUTLOOK.

We must not lose sight of the fact that this is a long-term process which excludes all and any haste and rashness. THE 15TH CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION THIS MARCH STRESSED THAT "WE ARE NOT REPLACING IDEOLOGICAL INFLUENCE BY ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT, WHICH IN THE PAST THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION HAD TO APPLY AGAINST REACTIONARY POLITICAL CLERICALISM. THERE IS NO FERTILE SOIL FOR THIS IN OUR COUNTRY TODAY. OUR SOCIALIST STATE PROVIDES, FOR EVERYBODY, EVERY POSSIBILITY FOR APPLYING HIS CREATIVE ENERGY AND HIS CIVIC RIGHTS, REGARDLESS OF HIS RELIGIOUS CONVICTIONS."

HUSAK, OTHER OFFICIALS ATTEND SMERAL ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

LD231958 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee organized a ceremonial rally in Prague today, in the Smetana theater, to mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of Bohumir Smeral. It was attended by General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and President of the Republic, Gustav Husak, and other members of the party Central Committee Presidium, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; by candidage member of the CPSZ Central Committee Presidium Milos Jakes; by secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; by member of the party Central Committee Secretariat, Marie Kabrhelova; by chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ Mirslav Capka and others.

After the national anthem, a speech on the life and work of the great revolutionary Bohumir Smeral was delivered by Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Director of the Marxism-Leninism Institute of the CPCZ Central Committee, Academician Zdenek Snitil.

COMMENTATOR CORRECTS 'IMPRECISION' IN ARTICLE ON PENSIONS

AU231640 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 20 October 1980 on page 2 carries a 300-word "Note" by Frantisek Zdobina, entitled "Old Age Pensions and the State Budget."

The author apologizes in it for an "imprecision" in the referent article of 3 October, caused by the fact that he erroneously compared monthly income tax revenues with annual expenditures for pensions. Correcting and updating his figures, Zdobina says that in 1980 the CSSR will spend Kcs42.76 billion on pensions and Kcs23.15 billion on health insurance. The anticipated income tax revenues will be Kcs38.83 billion. The argument used in the referent article that "it is wrong to consider the income tax as some sort of a fully prepaid old age pension" is, therefore, still valid, according to Zdobina.

NORTH MORAVIAN REGION EXCEEDS GRAIN PRODUCTION TARGET

LD232104 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] The CPCZ North Moravian Regional Committee Presidium has sent a letter to the party Central Committee in which it announces the results of the grain harvest. The North Moravian Region this year achieved an average yield of 3. 75 tons per hectare and exceeded the planned production by 0.6 percent. At the same time the North Moravian Region fulfilled its grain production tasks for the whole of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and supplied the state funds with 1.2 million tons of grain; the procurement plan was exceeded by 3.6 percent. Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, on behalf of the party Central Committee thanked the North Moravian farmers and all other working people and officials for successfully coping with demanding tasks in grain production despite less than favorable weather conditions in the past period. Also to be thanked are the sponsoring enterprises, the army, the national committees, and organizations of the National Front, for effective help at the harvest. Gustav Husak stressed in his letter that the valuable political and economic experiences gained in securing grain production in the North Moravian Region should be utilized fully in other branches of agricultural production in the implementation of demands for high economy and quality of work. Comrade Gustav Husak voiced a conviction that the North Moravian farmers under the leadership of the regional party organization will step up their working effort in the implementation of the conclusions of the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and will create favorable conditions for fulfillment of the tasks which will be set for the whole party and the whole society by the 16th party congress.

BRIEFS

VISITING SED GROUP--On 16 October, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik received in Prague an SED Central Committee Consultative Group led by Klaus Sorgenicht, head of an SED Central Committee department, at the close of its stay in the CSSR. The same day the SED Consultative Group left Prague for home. It was seen off by Lubomir Prochazka, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

TRADE TALKS WITH AUSTRIA--On 16 October in Prague, CSSR Minister of Foreign Trade Andrej Barcak and Austrian Minister of Commerce, Trade and Industry Josef Staribacher discussed topical issues of Czechoslovak-Austrian economic relations, the further development of economic and industrial cooperation, problems concerning cooperation in the sphere of energy and possibilities of cooperation on third markets. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

VISITING HUNGARIAN DELEGATION--CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Mikulas Beno received on 17 October in Prague a study delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee led by Tibor Krajnyak, head of a section at the MSZMP Central Committee Political-Organizational Department, at the close of its stay in the CSSR. The visit took place on the basis of contacts between the CPCZ and the MSZMP. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON WEST BERLIN 'INTERFERENCE'

LD241214 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1133 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 24 Oct (ADN)--Governing mayor of West Berlin Dietrich Stobbe and the West Berlin House of Representatives issued statements on 23 October 1980 in which they engaged in nationalistic incitement and slanderous attacks on the GDR. This can only be regarded as massive interference in the internal affairs of the GDR and other socialist states.

A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that this conduct is rejected with due severity by the GDR side. It must be regarded as a patent relapse into the style of the cold war.

The spokesman went on to say that statements of this kind are a serious violation of agreements which have been concluded and which proceed from the existing politico-territorial realities and from the principle of strict respect for the legitimate rights and interests of the parties concerned.

It is obvious that the recent conduct of the leading representatives of West Berlin is calculated solely to jeopardize the maintenance of a calm in the area concerned and at putting a strain on relations. The GDR reserves the right to draw the necessary conclusions from this state of affairs. The responsibility for this lies with the West Berlin Senat.

AMBASSADOR MOLDT COMMENTS ON RELATIONS AT FILM WEEK OPENING

LD232044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2010 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Saarbruecken, 23 Oct (ADN)--Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG, this evening opened in Saarbruecken the GDR film week in the FRG, taking place in the cities of Saarbruecken, Duisburg and Bremen.

In his opening address at the "Passage" movie theater Ambassador Moldt emphasized that the GDR is fully aware of the importance attached to normal relations between the GDR and the FRG, based on the standards of international law. The GDR believes normal relations with the FRG are possible provided the principles which are inviolable for good relations between sovereign states of differing social systems are unconditionally recognized. This includes respecting GDR citizenship.

FRG Secretary of State Froehlich and Chief Mayor of Saarbruecken Lafontaine addressed a meeting of guests who subsequently watched the film "The Fiancee," a Defa and GDR television coproduction.

FRANCE-GDR SOCIETY OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON 'TWO GERMAN STATES'

LD232042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1634 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 23 Oct (ADN)--Gabriel Duc, general secretary of the France-GDR society, in a statement has expressly underlined the demand for recognition by the FRG of GDR citizenship. With reference to the speech made by Erich Honecker in Gera and commentaries in Western media Gabriel Duc said: "President Honecker's proposals are by no means unacceptable to our society. As far as we are concerned, it is not an unreasonable demand but a necessity of the present time which must be settled, for detente is at stake. Realism must be displayed, and a de facto situation in Europe finally recognized, which means the existence of two German states: the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, two politically and socially different states, even opposite, but totally independent of each other." This is the key question, General-Secretary Duc said.

He also pointed out that the French Government's conclusion of a consular agreement with the GDR "is a political act serving detente and peace." Nonrecognition of reality in today's Europe means "violating the national sovereignty of another state and creating a cold war climate such as we have known in the none too distant past. To change this climate is for us the basic condition for peace, for maintaining security in Europe."

The French Government had acted totally realistically on this question. "And for us as a society," Gabriel Duc emphasized, "one important aspect of this realism is the fact that our government has stopped bowing to the Federal Republic's basic treaty, which says that all Germans are citizens of the FRG, that the FRG alone has the right to represent them. Also from this viewpoint, Erich Honecker's request to the FRG to recognize GDR citizenship, as done by the French Government, is an important contribution towards maintaining peace and detente in Europe. For our society, the fact that subjugation to the FRG's basic treaty has stopped, which was created during the cold war against the sovereignty of the GDR, represents the realism of our time. And thus Erich Honecker's proposal is in the full interest of all the countries of our continent. It does not contain anything unacceptable to other governments but, on the contrary, shows the sense of responsibility in our time for peace, detente, security and international friendship."

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONGRATULATES LCY'S MOJSOV

AU232109 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Berlin--The Sed Central Committee has sent the following telegram, signed by its General Secretary Erich Honecker, to Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium:

On your election as president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, I convey to you cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf.

We wish you success, good health and creative energy in your responsible work.

We are convinced that the relations between the SED and LCY, between the GDR and the SFRY will continue to favorably develop also in future, in the interest of peace and socialism.

HONECKER MEETS WITH NEWLY ACCREDITED ENVOYS

LD232300 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Erich Honecker today received the credentials of the ambassadors of Turkey, Iceland and Madagascar.

During the conversation with the Turkish diplomat, Ozdemir Yigit, both sides expressed readiness to develop harmonious and consistent, economic and cultural relations to mutual advantage, thereby making a contribution to peace and detente.

In his conversation with the Icelandic representative, Haraldur Kroyer, Erich Honecker paid tribute to the positive development of cooperation between the two countries.

During the friendly conversation with the Malagasy ambassador, Frederic Randriamamonjy, both agreed that relations were developing successfully.

SED'S MITTAG MEETS WITH AFRICAN PARTY OFFICIALS

Mozambique Frelimo Representative

LD232028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1545 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 23 Oct (ADN)--Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Sergio Vieira, member of the Mozambique Frelimo Party Central Committee, for a friendly talk today.

The two sides agreed, during the cordial exchange of opinions, that relations between their parties and states have developed successfully over recent years. Economic and scientific-technological cooperation, beneficial to both sides, is assuming an increasingly complex and long-term character.

Guenter Mittag and Sergio Vieira discussed further measures for implementing the agreements concluded between Erich Honecker and Samora Moises Machel.

Zambian UNIP Official

LD231740 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1243 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 23 Oct (ADN)--Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received W.P. Nyirenda, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the economic and finance committee of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] of Zambia. The Zambian politician is in Berlin for the international theoretical conference on the struggle of the workers movement and the national liberation movement against imperialism and for social progress.

In the course of the cordial discussion, questions were discussed pertaining to the implementation of agreements concluded between the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, and the president of the Republic of Zambia, Kenneth Kaunda. Both sides noted that mutual cooperation is developing successfully and dynamically.

AXEN MEETS WITH NEPALESE OFFICIAL FOR TALKS

LD232218 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1932 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 23 Oct (ADN)--Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, received on Thursday Dr Keshar Jung Rayamajhi for a friendly talk. The Nepalese guest conveyed cordial greetings to Erich Honecker which Hermann Axen received on behalf of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State and cordially reciprocated.

An exchange of opinions on topical questions of international development, held in a friendly atmosphere, took place between Hermann Axen and Dr Rayamajhi. The two sides paid tribute to the friendly relations between the two states and peoples. They supported all efforts aimed at consolidating peace and deepening the process of detente.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES POPE JOHN PAUL II ON ELECTION ANNIVERSARY

AU231628 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Berlin--GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Pope John Paul II:

Holiness: On the occasion of the anniversary of your inauguration, I convey to you my cordial congratulatiolns as well as good wishes for creative energy and personal well-being.

May you be successful in your work for peace, detente and good-neighborly coexistence among all states and peoples.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION TALKS WITH NICARAGUA END IN MANAGUA

AU231754 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Managua (ADN)--With the signing of a joint protocol, the first session of the GDR-Nicaraguan joint commission ended on Monday in Managua. The concluding document states that the trade relations between the two countries have substantially grown and developed to mutual benefit and advantage in the short period since the victory of the Sandinist revolution.

Proceeding from the positive results and experiences, fields for future cooperation have been agreed upon in the document. Among other things, the GDR will supply to Nicaragua primarily vehicles, communication equipment, public education and medical equipment, building machinery and chemical products, and will buy from Nicaragua primarily coffee and cotton. The joint protocol was signed by Heinz Sachse, GDR deputy foreign trade minister, and by Alejandro Martinez, Nicaraguan deputy foreign trade minister.

AMBASSADOR SPINDLER INTERVIEWED ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

FL231953 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Interview with Ambassador to Cuba Harry Spindler by unidentified Radio Rebelde reporter;--place and date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dr Spindler, with which countries of the nonaligned movement does the GDR maintain fraternal relations?

[Answer] In the case of a socialist state, the GDR foreign policy is directed at insuring, together with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the most favorable international conditions for building socialism and communism. The decisive condition for this purpose is peace. We base our decision on the fact that the stronger socialism, the more secured peace is. Based on this, the GDR also believes that strengthening unity, cohesion and overall cooperation of the socialist countries and developing friendship and understanding among them are most important tasks in its foreign policy. Another fundamental principle of GDR foreign policy is to support solidarily the struggle of the working class and its communist and workers parties in developed capitalist countries.

One of the essential points in the GDR foreign policy, as outlined by German's Socialist Unity Party program, is the solidarity support for liberation movements, both social and national, throughout the world and a close cooperation with liberated national states. The SED actively encourages a close alliance between the GDR with the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America who are struggling against imperialism and neocolonialism and the development of friendly relations and of mutual benefit with them.

Those guidelines of the SED program, that is the policy of alliance with nonaligned countries, occupy an important place in the GDR foreign policy. The GDR considers the nonaligned countries movement to be a positive and important force in international relations and in the struggle for peace, security and peaceful coexistence.

With respect to your question, it is clear that the GDR friendly and solidarity relations are especially close with developing countries, members of the nonaligned movement which have chosen a socialist orientation.

[Question] In which forms of cooperation are those relations manifested?

[Answer] The GDR considers to be a principal form of support to broaden and deepen cooperation with developing countries in the economic, scientific and technical sectors. In this type of cooperation the GDR fulfills some very important principles, for example the equality of rights, reciprocal respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual benefits and anti-imperialist solidarity.

[Question] In a general sense, in which way does the GDR support the anti-imperialist principles in support of peace advocated by the nonaligned countries movement?

[Answer] When I answered your first question I said, without reservations, that the GDR was on the side of those struggling against imperialism and colonialism and for national liberation in all continents. The GDR foreign policy is based on the Leninist principle that the community of socialist countries, the national liberation movement and the international labor movement are natural allies in the struggle against imperialism and for social progress. In that sense there is a remarkable coincidence in the anti-imperialist objectives of the GDR and those of nonaligned countries.

We believe that the nonaligned countries movement has become a factor of great importance in world policy. This was demonstrated by the Sixth Nonaligned Countries Summit Conference and has been noted in the scientific conference on the common struggle of labor and national liberation movements against imperialism and for social progress, which opened last Monday in Berlin, the GDR capital, and in which 116 delegations from all parts of the world are participating. That conference is precisely taking up those problems to which we have referred in our conversation. Finally, allow me to express the high regard that the SED, the GDR Government and all the people attach to the role being played by Cuba and, especially Comrade Fidel Castro, in the nonaligned countries movement.

JOINT PHILOSOPHERS COMMISSION WITH USSR MEETS IN LEIPZIG

AU232132 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Oct 80 p 10

[Summary] Leipzig--The 10th session of the GDR-USSR joint philosophers commission began on Monday, 20 October, in Leipzig. "The 5-day conference taking place at the Leipzig Karl Marx University is dealing with questions of the Marxist-Leninist theory of knowledge and problems of the current ideological struggle. It will focus on the Marxist-Leninist theory of truth and its ideological importance in the class struggle with imperialism."

Moreover, the 10th session will stipulate the subject of future conferences. In line with a time-tested tradition, the USSR and GDR philosophers will discuss topical ideopolitical questions together with propagandists, work collectives and staff members of scientific institutions of the Leipzig Bezirk.

The USSR philosophers delegation is headed by Professor Dr M.T. Yovchuk, rector of the Academy for Social Sciences at the CPSU Central Committee. The GDR delegation is headed by Professor Dr Erich Hahn, director of the Institute for Marxist-Leninist Philosophy at the SED Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences.

HORIZONT INTERVIEWS STOPH ON VISIT TO MONGOLIA

AU182041 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 41, 1980 pp 3,4

["Proven International Cooperation: Interview With Willi Stoph, Member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on His Official Friendship Visit to the MPR From 23-27 September 1980"]

[Text] HORIZONT: Your friendship visit to Mongolia took place at a time when the working people of that fraternal country were preparing themselves for the 18th congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) and for the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution of 1921. What impressions do you have of the successes of the Mongolian people particularly in implementing the resolutions of the 17th MPRP Congress?

Willi Stoph: I had a previous opportunity to visit the MPR. It is still impressive how that country, which at one time ranked among the most backward ones in the world, is now flourishing under socialist conditions. It is further evidence that only socialism is able to provide secure prospects to the peoples. I saw that confirmed again during my recent visit. Everywhere we were able to see for ourselves how, thanks to the creative work of the working people, the tasks of the 17th MPRP Congress are being fulfilled successfully. Under their party's proven leadership they are accomplishing great feats on behalf of the Mongolian people in the completion of building socialism in the MPR. In doing so they are contributing as much as they can to strengthening the socialist community of states.

It is with justified pride that the Mongolian comrades pointed out to us that in the years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan the country's economic power has increased considerably. In 1979 the overall social product was more than one-quarter higher than in 1975. Great things also have been achieved in housing construction, public education, health service and culture. The rapid construction in the capital of Ulaanbaatar, the flourishing young city of Erdenet, visually prove the remarkable progress in improving the Mongolian people's working and living conditions.

Now the Mongolian working people are struggling to wind up the Sixth 5-Year Plan with good results. With it they continue the impressive performances of previous years. They are aiming all their strength at transforming the MPR into an industrial-agricultural state, at further consolidating the material-technical base and at constantly increasing the material and cultural assets in the people's interest.

The decisions of the MPRP provide the decisive orientation for fulfillment of the demanding tasks. Their goal is to enhance the effectiveness and standards of work of the party, state and economic organs, to study and introduce progressive experience and intensify the economic education of leading cadres and working people.

It was impressive to see how the mass initiative among the Mongolian working people to increase the effectiveness and quality of production, to completely utilize available reserves, to thriftily use material and financial resources, to reduce production expenditures and boost the economical use of materials has developed. This mass initiative, which can be found in both production and in other sectors of social life, is entirely devoted to worthy preparation for the 18th MPRP Congress and for the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

We wish the fraternal Mongolian people, from the bottom of our hearts, that they advance on their purposeful road well and we are certain that the forthcoming 18th MPRP Congress will open up new prospects for further development of the material-technical base of socialism in the MPR.

HORIZONT: According to the joint communique, during your visit you had an opportunity to discuss problems of the international situation with the leading MPRP and MPR representatives. What issues were at the center of emphasis and how could the outcome of that discussion be summarized?

Willi Stoph: The discussion of topical international problems formed an important part of our talks. A central issue was ensuring peace, the basic issue of our times. We jointly noted that the international situation is still complicated. The most aggressive imperialist quarters, first and foremost the United States and NATO, are fully responsible for that. Their confrontation course has exacerbated the international situation. They have initiated a new round of the arms race and want to change the existing military balance of forces in their favor.

The socialist community countries, of which the GDR and the MPR are firmly a part, are counterposing to those aspirations their constructive program, which is aimed at safeguarding peace, at continuing the detente process and at effective steps to disarmament. Even though the MPR is not a member of the Warsaw Pact the most recent initiatives of the USSR and of the other Warsaw Pact nations that are serving that purpose are receiving the unreserved support of our Mongolian comrades.

In this context our hosts particularly pointed to the alliance, dangerous to peace, between the most reactionary quarters of imperialism and the Chinese leaders.

Primarily U.S. imperialism is intensifying its collaboration with Beijing, including in the military field. In doing so it cherishes the hope, with the assistance of the current Beijing leadership, to be able to put pressure on the USSR. In addition, the Chinese leaders are also pursuing their own hegemonic designs. They have not abandoned their expansionist intentions vis-a-vis the MPR. We share our Mongolian comrades' assessment of the great power chauvinist policy of the Chinese leaders--all the more so since the past foreign policy course has been reaffirmed at the recent session of the PRC National People's Congress.

As we were in Ulaanbaatar, in the heart of Asia, issues related to developments on the Asian Continent naturally played a particular role in our talks. We were able to note in agreement that, as a result of the victory of Vietnam and of the liberation of Kampuchea from the yoke of the Pol Pot regime, decisive changes in power relationships have taken place in that region in favor of peace, security and social progress. We reaffirm our solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Indochina against imperialism and hegemonism. The GDR and the MPR actively support the initiatives of the SRV, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea for peaceful settlement of the problems that exist between the SRV, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Thailand and for setting up a zone of firm stability in Southeast Asia.

We also took positions--as can be seen from our joint communique on our visit to the MPR--on other problems that hamper peace and security.

For example, the GDR and the MPR immutably advocate that the U.S. troops finally evacuate South Korea, and they support the DPRK proposals for a solution to the problems on the Korean Peninsula.

Our concerted position also was expressed when discussing other problems related to the Asian Continent. We advocated that the revolutionary transformations in Afghanistan be respected by the neighboring countries by way of pertinent political settlements and that the interference in the internal affairs of that country be terminated. We also endorse a just solution of the problems of the Near and Middle East. The positive contribution made by India to a reduction in the tensions in Asia, the largest and most populated continent of the earth, elicited our recognition.

We are pleased that full agreement existed between us and the Mongolian comrades on all international problems covered in the talks. This is another expression of our proven fraternal cooperation.

HORIZONT: Undoubtedly the already traditional extensive cooperation between the GDR and the MPR in various fields received new incentives during your visit because of the government protocol on further developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between our countries in 1981-85, signed by you and Premier Batmonh. Would you comment on the points of main emphasis defined in that program?

Willi Stoph: Cooperation tested over many years links us with the MPR in the economic sphere. It has yielded benefits to both countries and has produced numerous ties of friendship. On the basis of the agreement between the party-state leaderships of the GDR and the MPR under the leadership of Comrades Erich Honecker and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal of October 1973 in Ulaanbaatar and in May 1977 in Berlin economic and scientific-technical cooperation were given higher, new targets which are being successfully implemented. Points of main emphasis are areas such as agriculture, geology, light and foodstuffs industry and vocational training, that is, areas that are consistent with our mutual interests.

Direct cooperation has developed between ministries and enterprise collectives and many GDR working people maintain solid friendships with their Mongolian colleagues.

The protocol on further development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation for the 1981-85 period between our governments signed during our friendship visit defines the tasks for joint work in the coming period. Its content agrees with the decisions adopted by the party leaderships and governments of our two countries for the forthcoming 5-year plan period and is reflected in the results of the coordination of plans.

One point of main emphasis involves future cooperation in exploiting mineral deposits that have been uncovered in joint geological expeditions in the past few years. Thus it is intended to develop a zinc deposit with the joint forces of the MPR, the USSR and the GDR. Preparatory work concerning the exploitation of other raw material deposits has been envisaged.

In doing so an important contribution is being made not only to the industrial development of the MPR but at the same time also to satisfying the demand for raw materials of the GDR and of other involved countries.

The already traditional cooperation in agriculture will be continued. The Ernst Thaelmann state farm in Bornuur, which has been able--with the support of GDR agronomists, zootechnicians and agricultural scientists--to constantly boost its output of vegetables, potatoes, fodder crops and milk, has become an important supplier to the capital of Ulaanbaatar.

I would like to mention another example. In some sectors of the light and foodstuffs industry of Ulaanbaatar, in keeping with a proposal by the Mongolian side, rationalization and specialization measures are being helped by the detachment of specialists and supplies of equipment. As a result of such reconstruction the capacity of these enterprises and the export capability for their products will increase. That includes products that are of great national economic utility to the GDR.

HORIZONT: Another series of agreements and protocols were signed during your stay. What was involved there in particular?

Willi Stoph: As you well know we stand at the junction of two 5-year plan periods. It is necessary, therefore, to agree upon specific measures and solutions for cooperation in the coming period.

This comprises the long-term trade agreement on mutual commodity deliveries and payments for 1981-85, as well as agreements on cooperation in the areas of geology, light and foodstuffs industry and agriculture. In addition, agreements and accords were signed on cooperation in the spheres of culture, health service, vocational training and tourism. These are not only steps to further perfect the treaty system between our two socialist states--they serve the purpose of consolidating and expanding the fraternal affinity between our peoples.

HORIZONT: You had an opportunity to visit the copper-molybdenum combine in Erdenet, which has been jointly built and run by the Soviet Union and the MPR. Is it possible from the method of work of that highly modern industrial project to take lessons for other projects within the framework of the CEMA comprehensive program on Mongolian soil and for the participation of our republic in such projects?

Willi Stoph: We were grateful to our Mongolian friends that they enabled our delegation to visit the Mongolian-Soviet copper and molybdenum combine in Erdenet. That combine with its modern processes, technical plants and equipment that are at the peak of science and technology has extraordinarily impressed us. It is being rated, with good reason, as a great project of Soviet-Mongolian friendship and cooperation which is greatly useful for the national economies of the MPR, the USSR and also of other states of the socialist community.

Our press, particularly HORIZONT, has repeatedly reported on the construction and development of that works. Naturally an on-site inspection and talks with workers and specialists make it possible to see and perceive many things in greater detail. Thus, we were shown what a significant step was taken with the start of production in October 1978 for the further industrialization of the MPR, for the development and qualification of the young Mongolian workers class as well as for enhancing the MPR's export potential.

Naturally the experiences gathered there will be thoroughly exploited in construction of more large projects in the raw material economy within the framework of CEMA. I have in my mind the projects currently in the preparation stage for the trilateral exploitation of a zinc deposit in the MPR. But these experiences are also greatly important in obtaining greater effectiveness in investments in our republic: Thorough preparation of investments at the highest scientific-technical and economic standards, concentrated employment of building and assembly capacities, construction in parallel supply and transport facilities, of processing plants and infrastructural projects within the shortest time possible, preassembling and production in efficient construction and assembly enterprises. All this leads--as the results of Erdenet prove--to high effectiveness, and economical use of materials, to rapid production using state means and to an increase in performance.

We used our visit to convey to the MPR working people the most cordial greetings of the GDR people and to wish them further successes in developing their country into a socialist industrial-agricultural state.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS, ACTIVITIES AT ANTI-IMPERIALIST CONFERENCE

Honecker, CPUSA Official Meeting

LD232222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1519 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 23 Oct (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on Thursday received Henry Winston, national chairman of the Communist Party of the United States. The guest conveyed fraternal greetings from Gus Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, which were most cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

During the very friendly meeting Henry Winston talked about his party's situation on the eve of the American presidential elections. The communists are concentrating all their activities on unmasking the practices of the monopolies and their representatives in the country's two main political parties. These practices are aimed against the interests of the working class and all workers, Henry Winston said.

Proceeding from the resolutions of the 22d party congress, the U.S. Communist Party regards as its most urgent task familiarizing millions of voters with its antimonopolist policy. In this it is important to link the fight against mass unemployment and inflation, against increasing racism and rightwing extremism, with the long-term fight for the creation of a broad antimonopolist alliance of all democratic forces.

He stressed that the U.S. Communist Party is strongly in favor of stopping the peace-endangering plans of the country's ruling circles. It demands the early ratification of SALT II and a halt to the imperialist policy of interference. Erich Honecker briefed his American guest on the preparations for the 10th SED Congress. The obligations accepted by the workers on this occasion have developed into the biggest mass initiative in the GDR's history. This impressively reflects the inviolable relationship of trust between party and people. The most important thing is to implement consistently with all workers the policy resolved by the ninth party congress for the prosperity of the people.

In their exchange of opinions on international questions the two party leaders emphasized that defense and the protection of world peace have become more urgent than ever. This question must be at the center of the fight by all communists and peace forces of the world. In order to make peace more secure during the 1980's in all parts of the world the arms race must be stopped and political detente supplemented by military detente. The forces of reaction and aggression should not succeed in plunging mankind into a devastating nuclear war.

Honecker, Frelimo Official Meeting

LD231750 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1453 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 23 Oct (ADN)--The general secretary of the Central Committee of the SED and GDR Council of State chairman, Erich Honecker, had a friendly meeting on Thursday with Sergio Vieira, member of the Central Committee and member of the Council of Ministers of Mozambique. Sergio Vieira, who heads the delegation of the Frelimo party at the international theoretical conference, conveyed a personal message to Erich Honecker from the president of the Frelimo party and Mozambique, S[illegible]ora Machel.

During the talk the two men paid tribute to the recent official friendship visit by Samora Machel to the GDR. Sergio Vieira expressed the Mozambican side's regard for the agreements on further deepening of cooperation.

Erich Honecker and Sergio Vieira confirmed their common view that the imperialist policy of aggression, interference and arms race which is directed against socialism and the national and social liberation movement is the cause of the present heightening of international tensions.

Erich Honecker and Sergio Vieira unanimously stressed the need to continue and consolidate the struggle to maintain peace and international security.

They underlined the great importance of the alliance between the states of the socialist community and the forces supporting national and social liberation. In particular, they paid tribute to the important contribution made by the countries treading the path of socialist development in the struggle for peace and social progress. Erich Honecker and Sergio Vieira, in this connection, also stressed the importance of the international theoretical conference taking place in Berlin.

Erich Honecker cordially reciprocated the greetings from Samora Machel conveyed to him in the personal message.

Taking part in the talk were members of the Politburo and secretaries of the Central Committee, Guenter Mittag and Hermann Axen, and Egon Winkelmann, member of the Central Committee and head of the department for international relations of the Central Committee of the SED.

Frelimo's Vieira Speech

AU222058 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on 21 October carries on pages 6 and 7 the 7,800 word text of the speech delivered at the Berlin international scientific conference on 21 October by Sergio Vieira, member of the Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo, Central Committee. After paying tribute to the preceding speeches by the SED's Honecker and CPSU's Ponomarev, and thanking the SED for its friendship and solidarity, Vieira elaborates on "qualitative changes within the national liberation movements in Africa in the past few years," on "the objective factors of the transition to building socialism in the People's Republic of Mozambique," and on the "revolutionary people's war and the developed socialist system." He speaks about the "fulfillment of the main tasks of the national democratic revolution" during the liberation war and, with extensive quotations from Samora Machel's report to the fourth session of the Frelimo Central Committee in August 1978. He discusses at length the comprehensive leadership role of the party and the transition from colonialism to socialism. He hails the development of real socialism in Mozambique as an opportunity to demonstrate to the world the new model of cooperation between developed and underdeveloped countries, to demonstrate that "socialism permits a genuine mutually advantageous cooperation," adding that Mozambicans thus "constitute the vanguard in establishing the new international economic order."

Gremetz Speech

AU222053 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on 21 October carries on pages 8 and 9 the 7,100 word text of the speech delivered at the Berlin international scientific conference on 21 October by Maxime Gremetz, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary of the French Communist Party, PCF. Gremetz lauds the initiative of the SED in bringing about such a broad meeting, and briefly outlines the current class struggle in France.

He then analyzes at length the development of the international class struggle in the past few decades, the struggle of the peoples for a new world order and the role of the socialist countries in that struggle. He then discussed France's economic crisis in the context of the international crisis of capitalism, attempts of imperialism to react and to adjust itself to the new condition, and the role of social democracy which, instead of siding with the fighting peoples and revolutionary forces, comes to the aid of wavering capitalism. He stresses the need of the struggle for peace, disarmament and security and for "democratization of international life" to ensure that international relations are based on equality, free discussion and mutual advantage. He supports Fidel Castro's proposals submitted to the 34th UN General Assembly on behalf of the nonaligned countries for combating starvation and underdevelopment. He calls for a drastic reform of the international finance and currency system, democratization of international financial bodies such as the IMF and World Bank, and for "abolition of the tremendous privileges of the dollar." He expresses the conviction that international cooperation in all fields is an integral part understanding among peoples.

Various Delegate Speeches

LD231046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0920 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Berlin, 22 Oct (ADN)--The international scientific conference on the theme "The Joint Struggle of the Labor Movement and the National Liberation Movement Against Imperialism, for Socialist Progress" began its third day of consultations today in the People's Chamber building. As was the case yesterday, the representatives of the communist and workers parties, of other revolutionary parties and national liberation movements are holding a frank exchange of views and experience in three sections; 48 people spoke yesterday.

Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, said: "We are convinced that the checking of the arms race, the promotion of detente and the repulsing of the aggressive endeavors of imperialism represent a common interest of all progressive forces and serve the welfare of the whole of mankind."

The head of the Hungarian delegation criticized imperialist attempts to pose as "defenders of human rights." This conceals nothing less than an attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of other states. It is one of the inalienable rights of every people to determine its own destiny. The states of the socialist community, which strictly recognize this principle, give the developing countries all kinds of help so that the peoples may advance along their self-chosen path of social development free from imperialist interference. In conclusion the speaker emphasized the need for a constant analysis of new manifestations in international life and for coordination of research.

On behalf of the Robert Mugabe, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front, and prime minister, the head of the Zimbabwe delegation, Robert Mandebvu, passed on congratulations on the organization of this conference to the SED Central Committee and its general secretary. His delegation feels honored to be able to visit a country which had a good reputation because of its traditions in the uncompromising struggle against imperialism and its untiring help for the liberation movements.

The young republic could not have won its victory in the liberation struggle without the support of democratic forces from all over the world. Thanks are due from the peoples of Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Angola and Botswana to the socialist and other progressive countries and organizations.

Living expression of this support can also be found in the subject of the theoretical conference. Mandebvu dealt at length with problems of Zimbabwe's socioeconomic structure, questions of education and the economy. All this has to be implemented in the constant struggle against further attacks by imperialism. Zimbabwe continues to need the assistance of the socialist states.

Cuba's Montane Address

FL231528 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin--Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the PCC Central Committee, has stated that Berlin's anti-imperialist scientific conference has among its contents the essential elements for the strategy of struggle of the world revolutionary movement. In a speech at one of the working committee meetings, Montane said that Cuba, as other nations represented in that conference, had come to Berlin to struggle for everything that unites us and reject what could divide us.

Montane added that despite the theoretical reflections that could be made on what makes us different, there is only one common enemy and that is imperialism, the enemy of all peoples.

Uruguayan, Nicaraguan Addresses

FL240027 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The need to train cadres for the armed struggle, which is the most important means of struggle in Latin America, has been emphasized in Berlin by Rodney Arismendi, secretary general of the Communist Party of Uruguay, who is attending the international scientific conference on the common struggle of the labor and national liberation movements against imperialism and for social progress.

On the eve of the closing of the conference, Arismendi stressed that learning all the forms of struggle and taking advantage of the experiences gained in the 1960's will help to develop the political awareness of the popular masses of Latin America.

For his part, Sandinist Cmdr (Marcos Somarriba) told the participants in the Berlin conference that the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua marked a change in favor of the progressive forces of the Western Hemisphere. The Nicaraguan people's victory followed the path outlined by the Cuban Revolution which at the same time has inspired the patriots of El Salvador and Guatemala who are struggling for national liberation, he added.

The international conference paid particular attention to the charge of Ananias Maidana [member of the Paraguayan Communist Party (PCP) Politburo] to the effect that PCP Secretary General Antonio Maidana and his comrades Emilio Roa and Alfredo Alcorta, who were kidnapped in Argentina, probably are in the hands of the political police of Paraguayan dictator Alfredo Stroessner.

GASPAR INTERVIEWED ON ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS, LABOR ISSUES

AU221530 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Oct 80 p 5

[Edit Soter article: "NEPSZABADSAG interview with Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Council of Trade Unions, on the role of the trade unions"]

[Text] The Hungarian trade unions will hold their 24th congress at the end of the year. What preparations are the trade unions making for this important event? How do they appraise the work done since the previous congress and what are the issues and tasks that they consider particularly topical and important, and that should be discussed with members representatives?--These were the questions we discussed with Sandor Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary general of the National Council of Trade Unions.

[Question] What issues will be treated by the congress?

[Answer] The task awaiting our congress is to further perfect the activity of trade unions under socialist conditions and to modernize their working style and methods. The principles and methods that characterize the specific role and function of trade unions under conditions of the people's rule have been fundamentally clarified and have prevailed in practice in the past more than two decades. This role is a specific one, not only with regard to representing the interests and protecting the interests of members, but with regard to paying attention to production as well.

[Question] Public opinion regards representing the interests and protecting the interests as one and the same concept. However, according to Comrade Gaspar's formulation, there is, in fact, the fulfillment of a dual task involved.

[Answer] Representation of interests means that the trade union is present, as an institution, and expresses its views when each essential social issue is decided and resolved. The trade union, as an organ fulfilling the representation of interests, is a legal entity that acts by virtue of a mandate from the worker class, the people living from wages and salaries. However, as an organ for protecting the interests, it protects--in the strictest meaning of the tem--the interests of individuals and smaller or larger sectors and strata of the people, and ensures the prevalence of rights laid down in decrees and laws. The elections that have been held in basic and medium-level organs and the vocational congresses prove that members realize, recognize and appreciate the results that have been achieved regarding representing interests and protecting interests. Also abroad, in the friendly and capitalist countries alike, our activity is being followed with interest. That encourages us to strive even more to adapt ourselves to the new requirements of social development and adjust our work in protecting interests and representing interests to the changes in economic life.

[Question] The above convincingly proves the importance of the role of trade unions under socialist conditions. Nevertheless, Western propaganda often questions that role and, missing some kind of independence and opposition, it casts doubt on the justification for the existence of our trade unions.

[Answer] The reason for this is the fact that concepts are mixed up. Many people think that it is sufficient to place an adjective before the trade union--that it is independent, free or oppositional--and that immediately justifies the reason for its existence. However, such adjectives cannot be regarded statically, irrespective of the conditions of the given society. For instance, what does independence mean? Under capitalist conditions, where several parties operate, it is understandable that trade unions strive to retain the freedom of action of the worker class vis-a-vis the parties that represent the interests of the capitalist system. Despite that endeavor, the trade unions have strong links to a party also under capitalism.

Under socialist conditions, a trade union can be even less independent, because that would mean that it dissociates itself from the struggle, one that serves the welfare of society as a whole, that is led by the communist party. Here, the slogan of independence would mean turning against the interests of the class and society. Therefore, we cannot speak of independence, but we can speak of autonomy. And that means that the trade unions lead an autonomous organizational life and conduct their activity on the basis of their own charter and the resolutions of their elected leading organs. The party organs do not pass resolutions that are binding on the trade unions, only for the communists who work in the trade unions. The party relies on the opinion of the trade unions and the experience they have obtained among the masses, as well as on the prevalence of the Leninist teaching that the trade unions should live in the midst of the masses and be well acquainted with the mood and requirements of the people.

In the same way, the adjective "oppositional" means something different under socialism than under capitalism. Under capitalist conditions, where the trade union struggles against the exploitation of the workers and the increase of the capitalists' profit, confrontation, opposition is obvious. It arises from commitment to the cause of the class. However, opposition, confronting the workers' power would jeopardize the interests of the workers class in a country where the workers have the power, and the government and trade unions are working for identical objectives. Therefore, the identity of the fundamental objectives presupposes cooperation between the state and the trade union. Essentially, this applies also to the economic and trade union organs of enterprises.

[Question] Another thing the trade unions operating in the Western countries frequently ask is how matters stand regarding striking in our country. Why the right to strike, which is the principal weapon of the trade union in the struggle against the capitalists in their country, is not enacted as law in our country?

[Answer] It is true that the right to strike is not enacted as law in our country, but there is no law that prohibits striking, either. However, the trade unions have very broad jurisdiction, as a result of which the state and economic leadership must take trade union opinion into account with regard to every issue that affects the working people. Several matters can only be decided in agreement with our functionaries. We can veto decisions that infringe on the interests of the working people and our supervisory jurisdiction extends to all important areas of economic life. Thus, in the last analysis, we can settle everything without strikes. And what we cannot settle without strikes we will not attain with strikes, either. Strikes are not an instrument of socialist construction. In spite of all this, a few hours' cessation of work, stoppage, if you like, strike, has occurred at a few plants' units also in our country. We attribute the cases that have occurred to the fact that neither the party organization, nor the trade union prevented an incorrect measure or the wrong behavior of enterprise management. If our functionaries had taken suitable advantage of their jurisdiction, they could have staved off the conflicts.

[Question] Thus, cooperation with the state organs does not preclude disagreements and disputes.

[Answer] The tasks of socialist construction are approached from a different viewpoint and with different methods by the state and the trade union. Following the aforementioned Leninist teaching, the trade union is in a position to learn the views of 4 and 1/2 million organized working people, and express their aspirations and requirements. However, by virtue of its position, the government is better acquainted with the country's means and with material-economic prerequisites. Incidentally, Lenin even recommended to the state and party leadership always to pay attention when Tomskiy (head of the Soviet trade unions in the twenties) "cries."

[Question] Are the Hungarian trade unions also in the habit of crying?

[Answer] Lenin used the term metaphorically, and the Hungarian trade unions do not cry, either, but expound their position and express their opinion in conformity with the mission they are fulfilling in the socialist society. Incidentally, we have learned that no one is infallible, and neither are the trade unions. Therefore, what is needed is a collation of positions and discussions that promote a synthesizing of views and a realistic designation of plans and tasks. Regular conferences between the government and trade union leaders are traditional by now, conferences at which, complying with their task of representing interests, the trade unions present their position, summarizing the working people's experiences. The latest such conferences were held during preparations for the Sixth 5-Year Plan, of which public opinion was informed in a detailed press communique. Unfortunately, both at home and abroad, only the form of the conference has been known up to now. Their content is less known. We have taken steps to change this situation, but we must inform members and public opinion of what we are doing and seeing to, not only on such occasions, and at the highest level.

[Question] At the beginning, Comrade Gaspar noted the modernization of working style and working methods as a task that is awaiting the congress. Why will that be necessary?

[Answer] Life is in constant motion. The trade union movement must become aware of and follow all changes in society and the economy. It would be a mistake to interpret our tasks and apply our methods today as we did 10-15 years ago. As we progress in constructive work, trade union tasks must be constantly augmented with new elements. With its specific means, the trade union movement must support every measure that serves social progress.

Perhaps I can demonstrate this by an example. We have valued and protected, and are continuing to protect, the prevalence of the right to work, full employment, as a great achievement of our socialist system. However, we are protecting it differently than previously. We are protecting it in keeping with our economic-political objectives that propel the development of society as a whole forward, today. If we want efficient enterprises to develop more rapidly, it must also be accepted that it can come to regrouping people from the less efficient areas to enterprises producing greater value. According to the old interpretation of right to work, protection of interests would amount to our not letting a single person leave his original place of work. However, by so doing, not only would we contravene social interests, but harm individuals as well, because an enterprise that lags behind and is unable to develop can provide increasingly less wages and benefits for its employees. Therefore, representing the interests of both society and individual people, we consent to a necessary regrouping of the work force, but we insist on the economic organs concerned offering a suitable place of work to every working person. Socialist society sees to it that everyone has a place to work, but it cannot guarantee that everyone be able to work where he would like. This is what the more up-to-date form of protecting interests conforms to.

However, another aspect of a more up-to-date interpretation of protecting interests is that we should not treat dealing with living and working conditions as a separate task, but as an integral part of work to foster production and develop the awareness of the working people. Today, fostering efficient production and management is the foundation of protecting interests. On this depends whether the government or the enterprise can allot more to wages and benefits. It is also indispensable for the success of efforts to ensure that the working people support endeavors to work efficiently, be convinced that these are necessary and identify themselves with them. Therefore, one cannot say that he is protecting interests on Wednesday, organizing a work competition on Thursday and attending to the shaping of awareness of Friday. The trade union can only fulfill its mission by performing this three-sided work in an integrated way.

I would like to stress that intensifying the working people's activeness in production is a decisive prerequisite for the fulfillment of the plans for the people's economy. Our endeavors aimed at this can only be successful if we perform our tasks truly in a manner linked to protecting interests, education and strengthening the socialist approach to work. There are well-proven forms of work competition today--the socialist brigade movement is the most effective one--but the work competition must be further developed and adapted to current requirements. In this, as in other things, extremes should be avoided. A great deal of harm is caused by the practice of channeling competition pledges to quantity once and to quality at another time. Today, quality is the main goal of the competition, but quantitative pledges are also appropriate in several areas. Thus, competition should be treated in a very differentiated manner, taking local characteristics more into consideration.

[Question] Highly significant changes have taken place in trade union life in the past few years. The role of stewards has increased and their jurisdiction has been considerably expanded. In the course of the latest elections, stewards' bodies [testvlet] have become the leading trade union organs and, at the same time, the most important forums of factory democracy at enterprises. How does Comrade Gaspar appraise the impact of and prospects for these changes?

[Answer] We followed the resolution of the 23d MSZMP Congress when we introduced these changes. It can already be clearly felt that enhancing the stewards' role and jurisdiction was a correct step that was appreciated by members, and increased the prestige and influence of the entire trade union movemeng. The same can be expected from the function of stewards' bodies. Prerequisites have been created for enabling them to fulfill representing the interests of the working people at the enterprises.

Of course, one also hears views to the effect that now, when external conditions of management are more difficult and, in view of them, internal demands also are greater, there is less scope for factory democracy. Precisely the opposite of that is true. Enterprises can only master their difficulties if they inform the people in good time of all matters that concern the life of the enterprise. And when people are aware of what should be done, the possibilities and obstacles, then they are prepared to do more and work more in order to earn more and make the enterprise more profitable. They do not expect a miracle, whether there will be a development of wages and profit shares, but will create them with their own work.

[Question] In the period between the two congresses, trade union jurisdiction has also been augmented by the right that, when the annual plan fulfillment is evaluated, the trade union body expresses its opinion on the activity of economic managers. What experiences are there with regard to the enforcement of this right?

[Answer] The leading trade union bodies of enterprises availed themselves of this right with many uncertainties at first, and more and more objectively and substantively later. They collected observations made at various forums during the year and, in many places, requested the views of stewards and trade union groups for an evaluation. Most of the enterprise managers regarded the fact that the body presents its opinion of them as useful and edifying. To sum the matter up, I think that we can submit to the congress the proposal that it should strengthen this competence and extend it to the expression of views on factory unit and shop managers as well.

[Question] What is the trade unions' position on the policy concerning the standard of living?

[Answer] As for matters to date, considering the state of development of the means of production, we have achieved great results in improving the standard of living of wage and salary earners. It costs the country more than a small effort to maintain and safeguard these results.

Under the present circumstances, we must examine how the rise of the price level--the need for which is admitted by the trade unions as well--affects the standard of living of individual strata, and with what means we can make it tolerable. Increasing wages or supplementing wages is not the sole means for doing so; other means and methods, too, are possible.

Thus, let us examine the components which make up the standard of living, and the role each of them plays in the development of the standard of living. Relying on the experiences of this study, the 24th congress will be able to adopt a position regarding the model of a standard of living whose development is desirable under socialist conditions, and regarding what sequence and pace it should recommend for the development of each component.

[Question] Regarding the policy on wages, obviously the trade unions are also pressing for an intensified prevalance of the principle of distribution according to work?

[Answer] That is true, but to realize it, many difficulties still have to be overcome. A few more years will be needed for our wage system to be fully developed. Among the individual vocational branches, we must develop a correct scale of values. In the past 25-30 years, we have--out of economic necessity, to be sure--implemented several measures pertaining to wages that have resulted in inadequate recognition for qualifications and skilled work. The distortion of the scale of values was compounded by the fact that we offset price increases by unavoidably necessary supplements and allowances, which were received by everybody alike. In order to restore the scale of values and ensure that earnings are consistent with the quantity and quality of work and qualifications, it is necessary first to bring the available workforce and places of work into alignment with each other. If there are more jobs available and one can choose, then lazy, undisciplined and unqualified people do not learn from the fact that they receive lower wages than those who work better and are better trained, but move on and can earn even more elsewhere. It is through creating such an alignment that we can progress in enforcing distribution according to work.

[Question] In his speech at the 12th MSZMP Congress, Comrade Gaspar criticized bureaucratic features of trade union work.

[Answer] The trade unions are doing their job now under consolidated conditions. And by now we know from history that consolidated conditions often conserve working methods, which hampers development. We need methods that renew our activity and make it come alive. Our endeavors are aimed at ensuring that also the structure of the trade union movement be adapted to socialist conditions. As long as the trade unions' role and place under socialist conditions remained unclarified, many things had to be done differently. Today, the trade unions are occupying their proper place politically and judicially as a movement. In our opinion, what should be changed is to intensify the impact trade unions have on events. We should not only establish facts, but influence the solution of problems as well. We can achieve this primarily by further enhancing the role of stewards. It is our resolute intention to base trade union activity even more on social work.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION 16 OCT

AU231441 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Oct 80 p 1

["Communique on the 16 October 1980 Session of the MSZMP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 16 October 1980 the MSZMP Central Committee held a session presided over by Comrade Janos Kadar. In addition to the members of the Central Committee, the following participated in the session: the chairman and secretary of the Central Control Committee, the heads of the departments of the Central Committee, the first secretaries of the county party committees, the secretaries of the Budapest Party Committee, the secretaries of the National Council of Trade Unions, the members of the Council of Ministers and the heads of the central press.

The Central Committee reverently commemorated its deceased member, Comrade Istvan Gergely.

The Central Committee debated and approved:

A brief on topical international issues, submitted by Comrade Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee;

Fundamental principles for the development of the direction of industry, submitted by Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and

A report devoted to the position of the payment of membership fees and a proposal pertaining to a new system of paying party membership fees, submitted by Comrade Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

I. The Central Committee reviewed the international situation and the foreign political activity conducted by the party and state organs since the previous session and concluded:

1. Detente and tension continue simultaneously to affect world politics. Previous reasons for tension and new, local armed conflicts have an adverse impact on the international situation. The arms race fomented by imperialist forces, which endangers the peace of mankind, continues. At the same time, the forces struggling for detente, which seek to settle disputed issues by political means, through negotiations, further intensified their activity. As a result of their efforts, the dialogue between leading statesmen of the socialist and capitalist countries has become brisker once more in recent months.

2. Also in the period that has elapsed, the countries of the socialist community made constructive efforts to maintain the norms of cooperation that have come into usage in international relations and to strengthen mutual trust. Their foreign policy steps, the position they propounded at bilateral and multilateral meetings and their additional recent forward-looking initiatives demonstrably prove that they do not strive for military superiority and remain interested, as before, in achieving equal security at a lower level of armaments.

The Central Committee welcomes the highly important proposal of the Soviet Union that there should be negotiations without delay about medium-range nuclear missiles, including forward-based U.S. nuclear weapons. It approves and supports the joint initiative submitted by the socialist countries at the Vienna negotiations on the armed forces in Europe, which also takes the NATO countries' position into consideration, as well as the proposals made by the Soviet Union at the current session of the UN General Assembly.

The Central Committee regards the ratification of the SALT II treaty on the limitation of strategic weapons as soon as possible as indispensable from the viewpont of the future of international detente and peace. It condemns the NATO endeavors aimed at intensifying the arms race and obtaining a superiority of military strength vis-a-vis the socialist countries. It regards as important resolute conduct against the false and antihumanitarian doctrine of limited nuclear war and revealing its danger to international public opinion.

The Central Committee noted that the consolidation of international peace and security and the strengthening of trust call for a responsible foreign political attitude and further joint efforts by countries and governments. Proceeding from this, it positively appraises the fact that top-level meetings took place between leaders of the Soviet Union and France and the Soviet Union and the FRG. Direct relations have been reestablished between the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers and deliberations were held in preparation for the Madrid conference.

The Central Committee is convinced that asserting peaceful coexistence and maintaining and further developing the achievements of detente lie in the fundamental interests of all countries and coincide with the peoples' will for peace.

3. The Central Committee concluded that the meeting between Comrades Janos Kadar and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on the Crimean peninsula in July was an event of outstanding significance for Hungarian-Soviet cooperation, which is based on firm foundations and is developing well. They reaffirmed the unity of our parties and countries and the historical friendship, based on common principles and objectives, between our peoples. The meeting was a successful contribution to development of our cooperation, which encompasses all major areas of our life.

The Central Committee highly values the fact that there is a complete identity of views in the appraisal of the international situation between our parties and that our approach is identical to the tasks of the struggle waged for detente, disarmament and peace, as well as for the unity of the communist and workers movement.

4. In the period that has elapsed, the leading state bodies and representatives of the Hungarian People's Republic continued to pursue extensive and brisk international activity.

Our cooperation with the socialist countries has strengthened. The Yugoslav premier's visit to Hungary, our parliamentary delegation's visit to Mongolia and the meeting between the Hungarian and Vietnamese foreign ministers served well the development of our bilateral relations.

The official, friendly visit of Comrade Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, to Ethiopia, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia, as well as his talks in transit in Algeria, Cyprus, the PDRY and Nigeria, constituted important events in the development of our relations with the developing countries. The visits by an Indian parliamentary delegation and the foreign ministers of Indonesia and the Congo to Hungary were significant events. A party-government delegation of ours participated in the festivities marking the 12th anniversary of the Iraqi revolution.

The Central Committee reaffirmed that, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, our country remains interested in maintaining and developing relations among countries with different social systems. Hungarian-Swiss, Hungarian-French and Hungarian-FRG foreign ministerial talks contributed to the practical realization of that.

The visit of Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli to Hungary provided the opportunity for a useful exchange of views on relations between our country and the Vatican and issues of European peace and security.

5. The Hungarian working people follow the Polish events with great attention and sense of responsibility. Our party and people are in solidarity with the Polish communists, the fraternal Polish people and the Polish People's Republic, with which we pursue multifaceted political, economic and cultural cooperation and are in the same alliance system. On socialist foundations, our traditional historical relationship and friendship with the Polish people have grown stronger and still richer in the past decades. We are interested in the position of the Polish People's Republic being firm, including as partners and allies. We are confident that, under PZPR leadership, the Polish workers class and the Polish people, warding off the activity of antisystem forces, will find a socialist solution for the issues that affect the country's present and future.

6. The collaboration of various social classes and strata, political movements and ideological trends interested in preserving world peace is of great importance. This was demonstrated by the Sofia meeting designated "People's World Parliament for Peace" and the appeal endorsed there. The recent Moscow session of the WFTU General Council stressed that the interests of the working people can be protected best by the continued advance of detente and peaceful coexistence. Delegates of national and international youth and students' organizations belonging to various political persuasions held a conference of great significance in Budapest. In the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, they took up the cudgels for a continued dialogue and cooperation and established the Organization of European Youth Cooperation at their first meeting.

7. Liquidating hotbeds of war, terminating armed conflicts and settling disputed issues through negotiations consistent with the interests of the peoples concerned are indispensable for creating lasting peace and security.

The Central Committee was concerned that, while the situation remains unsettled and fraught with dangers in the Near East, an armed conflict broke out in the Middle East. The interests of the peoples of Iraq and Iran call for the two sides to find a political solution through negotiation to settle the disputed issues existing between them.

8. Our interparty relations have continued to strengthen since the latest Central Committee session. We hosted the secretaries general of the French and Martinique sister parties in our country. We conducted talks with representatives of the communist parties of several socialist, developing and capitalist countries. A party delegation of ours participated in the Sixth Congress of the KWP.

Useful exchanges of views took place with the president of the Finnish Social Democratic Party and representatives of other socialist and social democratic parties.

II. The Central Committee concluded that the work of socialist construction has long been served well by the present organization of the direction of industry. However, relative to planning for the people's economy and economic regulation, the development of industry's central direction and enterprise organization has fallen behind. The accomplishment of the tasks of the people's economy we are faced with requires us to bring all major elements of direction, planning for the people's economy, economic regulation and organizational frameworks alike in harmony with the demands of higher-standard work.

Numerous measures have improved the direction of the people's economy in recent years. As a continuation of these, the Central Committee regards as necessary further measures to ensure that the direction of elaboration and implementation of industrial policy becomes stronger in government work and that enterprise responsibility and independence bases on interests are enhanced in executive activity.

It is the task of the central direction of industry:

--to work out and coordinate industrial policy concepts and branch and production development proposals;

--to designate and coordinate the main directions of technical development and industrial research projects and promote direct links between the sciences and practical activity;

--to participate in the development of plans for the people's economy and the economic regulation system;

--to deepen socialist integration among the CEMA countries and to develop international economic relations in a broader sense; and

--to exercise enterprise supervisory functions and pursue official activity.

Modernizing enterprise organization and the internal direction and incentive system of trusts and large-scale enterprises is part of the development of the industrial direction system. It is a continuous task and its purpose is to promote more successful operation of enterprises and improvement of their competitiveness and their adaptability to changing conditions.

Along with increasing enterprise independence and development of the organizational and internal direction system, factory democracy must be further strengthened. Regarding important issues that affect enterprise work, development and collectives, democratic preparation for decisionmaking must be improved and, at the same time, it is necessary to enhance personal responsibility for operational decisions. The Central Committee is in support of implementing rational organizational changes, the fusion of jurisdiction, regroupings in industrial direction and the establishment of a new organ of industrial direction in the interests of attaining these objectives.It approves the Council of Ministers' elaboration and implementation of the necessary organizational measures.

III. On the basis of the 12th congress mandate, the Central Committee reviewed the position of the payment of membership fees and came to a decision concerning a new payment system.

It concluded that, fundamentally, membership fees are paid in the MSZMP in an orderly manner. The party defrays the bulk of its expenses from membership fees. Regular payment of membership fees is an important condition for party membership and a manifestation of party discipline. Fundamentally, the system of membership fee payment is consistent with requirements.

In a resolution, the Central Committee confirmed the proven elements of membership fee payment. As before, membership fees will be paid monthly according to basic organization affiliation and in return for verification by a stamp. Membership fees are determined annually on the basis of monthly average earnings, in agreement with party members.

The Central Committee turned to good account the observations and suggestions made by party members in the debate on guiding principles for the congress. Accordingly, the determination of monthly average earnings serving as the basis for membership fee payments will be more unequivocal. Membership fees will be adapted more to earnings through an increase in the number of membership fee categories and the fees of the bulk of party members will be decreased.

The jurisdiction and responsibility of members' meetings and basic organization leading bodies for determining membership fees will be increased. The Central Committee regards it as necessary that party organizations continue to pay great attention to political activity related to membership fees.

The Central Committee will publish its resolution and a membership fee chart in the periodical entitled PARTELET. Party members will obtain detailed information at the basic organization meetings of party members

The Central Committee approved the plan of the subjects of preferential tasks the Central Committee and its executive organs will have to continuously and systematically attend to in the interests of implementing the 12th congress' resolutions in the coming years.

LAZAR ENDS 2-DAY TOUR OF HAJDU-BIHAR COUNTY

Visits to Area Plants

LD232104 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Gyorgy Lazar, the government's chairman, has paid a 2-day visit to Hajdu-Bihar County. Our reporter is Janos Pallai:

[Pallai] The chairman of the Council of Ministers spent the 2nd day of his Hajdu-Bihar County visit in Kaba. In the morning, in the company of Gyorgy Sikula, county first secretary, and Dr Imre Szabo, county council chairman, he was the guest of the Red Star producer cooperative, which farms on more than 7,000 hectares.

After a brief tour of the Kaba countryside Gyorgy Lazar visited the Hajdusag sugar factory in the afternoon.

In the late afternoon hours Gyorgy Lazar visited neighboring Nadudvar, where he called at the meat plant of the Red Star producer cooperative which is renowned throughout the land.

The government's chairman this evening returned to the capital.

Visit to Red Star Cooperative

LD231344 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Janos Pallai reports on the program of the chairman of the Council of Ministers in the Hajdusag region this morning:

The chairman of the Council of Ministers is spending the day at Kaba, one of the Larger villages of Hajdu-Bihar County. This morning he was acquainting himself, in the company of the county's leaders, with the work and achievments of the "Red Star" agricultural cooperative which has lands over an area of 7,300 hectares. He was also briefed about the activities of the Hajdusag agrarian-industrial combine.

A lively exchange of views was held between Gyorgy Lazar and the local leaders about the increasing costs of agricultural production and the ways in which they can be countered. It was stated that a reduction in production costs is as important as improving yields, because that is the only way forward for effective husbandry.

Afterward the chairman of the Council of Ministers was invited by his hosts to inspect the fields. In the course of this, among the agricultural activities currently underway, attention was focused on the harvesting of sugar beet and corn. Gyorgy Lazar will pay a visit to the Hajdusag sugar refinery in the afternoon.

SECRETARY MEHES VISITS UJPEST 23 OCTOBER

LD231512 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Lajos Mehes, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, has paid a visit to Ujpest today. The member of the party Politburo was briefed by (Laszlo Zavori), first secretary of the district party committee, and Ferenc Kovacs, chairman of the local council, about the political and economic life of Ujpest, the reconstruction of the district and about the activities of the local factories, plants and cooperatives. Afterward Lajos Mehes went to see the Ujpest housing estate and then met representatives of the district council and of the party committee at an activists' meeting.

BRIEFS

CUBAN MINISTER--Marcos Lage, Cuban minister of iron and steel machinery industry, who has been discussing aspects of cooperation in the road vehicle industry between the two countries with his Hungarian colleague, Istvan Soltesz, departed from Budapest on 9 October. Marcos Lage was received by Deputy Premier Joszef Marjai. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Oct 80 p 4 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA--Janos Kiss, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Nicaragua, has presented his credentials to Dr Rafael Rivas Cordoba member of the junta of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Oct 80 p 8 AU]

SRV DELEGATION--Hungarian-Vietnamese talks on water conservancy have been concluded in Budapest. The two delegations were led by Nguyen Thanh Binh, minister of water conservancy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Miklos Breinich, first deputy chairman of the National Water Conservation Bureau. They reviewed the two countries' water management. The Vietnamese delegation departed our country on 10 October. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Oct 80 p 5 AU]

WALESA STOPS 3-HOUR STRIKE AT URSUS TRACTOR FACTORY

LD232130 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Oct (PAP)--Workers at Ursus tractor factory near Warsaw downed tools for three hours today at the call of their local founding committee of the independent, self-governed trade union Solidarity to iron out the controversy over principles and scale of the wage raises proposed by the factory management.

The management-workers negotiations were broadcast by the local public address system to the whole crew. While they were in progress the Solidarity leader Lech Walesa arrived in the factory and an arrangement was made to discontinue the stoppage and to resolve contentious issues through negotiations to be continued at a later date.

IMPASSE CONTINUES IN WROCLAW RAILROAD DISPUTE

LD231814 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Delegates of railroad workers from the entire country who are members of the railroad workers interregional coordinating commission of the Solidarity union continue to occupy the state railroads district directorate locomotive shed in Wroclaw. Resumption of talks was expected early this afternoon, and Tadeusz Slomczynski has just arrived in the studio from the shed. How does the situation look now?

[Slomczynski] We were told just before 1600 that a delegation of the ministry led by Deputy Minister Janusz Kaminski had arrived in Wroclaw, and that it will probably visit the shed, where there is a mood of excitement and tension. After all, those in the shed have been waiting a long time for the delegation. At 1600 the chairman of the interregional coordinating commission of the Solidarity trade union read the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] I hereby state: First, demand No 3 contravenes item eight of the Gdansk agreement signed on 31 August 1980, and cannot be considered.

Second, during the July and August 1980 period, in accordance with government decisions, wage increases were granted to all PKP [Polish State Railroad] employees. The average raise for PKP employees granted on that account amounted to about Z700 per employee per month, and the lowest rise was Z400.

Third, further improvement in PKP employees' wages will be given on 1 November 1980 when a new pay schedule is introduced, and this will make it possible to increase wages by about Z400 monthly per employee. The new pay schedule also provides for an improvement in the pay scale, in which lower paid workers will be given preference.

Fourth, in addition, not later than 10 December 1980, the PKP employees will be offered suggestions about wages and work organization on work-free Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

Fifth, in the first half of 1981 and within the framework of the second phase of improvement in the PKP wages system, further decisions will be made about basic pay, inclusion of variable factors and verification of the table of permanent posts, which are intended to improve further the material situation of PKP employees.

Signed by M. Zajfryd, minister of transport, on the authority of the Council of Ministers; Warsaw, 23 October 1980.

Gentlemen, the government commission composed as before, and led by Under Secretary of State Kaminski is in Wroclaw and has declared its readiness to start talks on the condition that the statement I have just read is binding. In this situation may I ask for delegations of individual districts to comment. [end recording]

[Slomczynski] Bitter words could be heard in the hall, words loaded with emotion--words, on the other hand, which had been thought through thoroughly.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] I represent Lublin. It seems to me that this approach changes nothing. Our talks remain at the stage reached on 17 October and everything remains the same; the statement has not changed the situation.

[Unidentified speaker] Despite the fact that we have shown good will, and the fact that we have gone considerably lower than our proposals contained in item No 3, the top ministry officials are resolutely sabotaging our constructive talks. This is why the stand of southern district is unequivocal: We cannot engage in any talks in this situation. We must abide by our own conditions, which are minimal, because we represent all Polish railroad workers.

[Unidentified speaker] I represent Silesia. We ought to ask now to invite the National Coordinating Commission to come here as well as the government delegation, so that we can have a proper discussion and at the same time [words indistinct]. [end recording]

[Slomczynski] As I was leaving the Wroclaw central locomotive shed, the chairs previously occupied by the government commission at the conference table were empty. Ten minutes ago they were still empty, according to a telephone call from our representative. But I think that commonsense will prevail.

Further Report

LD240916 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Yesterday in the main television news broadcast, Minister of Transportation Mieczyslaw Zajfryd informed television viewers about the talks underway between the Ministry of Transportation and a delegation of the interregional railroad workers commission in Wroclaw. This commission was formed in the first half of October.

Today we received a letter from the interregional commission which contains sharp words toward yesterday's attitude by Minister Zajfryd. This letter was handed over by us to the minister, and its contents are at present the object of consideration. The minister informed me that the Wroclaw talks are being continued by the delegation led by Vice Minister Kaminski. They were resumed this afternoon.

The ministry maintains its attitude to the proposed increases and the regulation of wages for the railroad workers. The situation is without doubt difficult but the talks are continuing.

I would like to recall what Minister Zajfryd clearly stated yesterday. The regulation of wages at the levels proposed by the delegates of the interregional commission in Wroclaw exceed the possibilities of the state economy. Their nature means an escalation of demands. Thus the attitudes of the sides are still different. The discussion continues, but its end must correspond both with the expectations of the railroad workers and with the real possibilities of the state economy.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN GDANSK

LD240924 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] A press conference was held today at the premises of the interfactory founding committee of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union in Gdansk.

Members of the founding committee presidium took part. Lech Walesa was absent. He is staying in Warsaw because the next sitting of the voivodship court in the case of the registration of Solidarity is to take place tomorrow.

Therefore many questions from Polish and foreign jouranlists dealt with this problem, including reservations about the statute and the significance of the registration in the further work of the new trade unions. Representatives of the Gdansk interfactory founding committee, expressing their hopes that the doubts in the case of the statute have already been cleared up, stressed that the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union will ahere to the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and the Gdansk agreement. They also shared their impressions of a recent trip around Poland. They said that the new trade movement is very strong and embraces the majority of the working people. They expressed their solidarity with the strike of the Wroclaw railroad workers, and described the first meeting with the government's press spokesman where the matter of wider access to the mass media was discussed.

Information was given about great participation in the work of the new trade unions by a group of experts from various scientific centres, including those from Warsaw, Krakow and Wroclaw. Interfactory founding committee representatives agreed with the request of the journalists that such press conferences should continue to take place in the future more systematically so as to more fully inform public opinion about the work of the union.

TALKS BETWEEN GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE REPORTED

LD231204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Talks between the government commission led by Deputy Premier Aleksander Kopec and the interfactory founding committee of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union with provisional headquarters at the Katowice steelworks, led by Andrzek (Roztlochowski), are continuing today. At the beginning of the talks several interim matters were handed over to the government commission. At present talks are continuing on the settlement of demands formulated by building workers. Decisions will also be made regarding the demands formulated by work forces of other enterprises affiliated with Solidarity. The demands concern social matters, organization of work and wages.

The talks are attended by Minister of Metallurgy Zbigniew Szalajda, Minister of Construction Edward Barszcz, and by representatives of the Ministry of Power Industry and Atomic Energy and of the Ministry of Labour, Wages and Social Affairs, as well as numerous advisers and experts from both sides.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1800 GMT on 23 October adds: "It has been decided that in order to thoroughly examine proposals put forward by construction workers, a new commission will be set up which will include government representatives and also delegates from Solidarity, who will represent construction workers nationwide. The commission will examine the most essential problems, mainly pay increases for construction workers. At present talks are in progress on the implementation of proposals made by workers of the construction, transportation and power industries."]

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES DISCUSSES NATIONAL PROBLEMS

LD231956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] The 53d session of the Polish Academy of Sciences [PAN] General Assembly is meeting in Warsaw. Participants in the debates are assessing the situation in Polish scholarship. Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council and full member of PAN, is taking part in the session. Discussion is based on a report read by Prof Witold Nowacki, president of the academy, entitled: Polish Scholarship on the Road to Renewal. The report was prepared by an editorial team appointed from among full members of the PAN.

Here are the most important ideas contained in this long document:

The document states that in accordance with the demands made at the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee, thorough scientific study should be embarked upon as soon as possible to find the causes of the economic and political crisis which are afflicting our country. The wave of strikes in July and August was a working class protest against the bureaucratic-technocratic and normative-manipulative distortions in the exercise of power and running the economy.

In this dramatic situation the working class and the authorities have shown courage, imagination and a sense of responsibility. Discussing the causes of the crises, the document states that they were complex and were manifested above all in a well-advanced disorganization of the fundamental sectors of national economy. The lack of an efficient system of control and enforcement of responsibility borne by authorities, and especially a lack of feedback from public opinion, was a structural mistake. Especially sinister results followed the bureaucratization both within the party and in the field of its relations with the society, the allied political parties and mass organizations.

The report states next that renewal can be secured through the development of socialist democracy and restoration of their proper role to representative organs, especially the Sejm. The regeneration of the power of the institutions of social self-government is essential. The most important issue at present is to revitalize the national economy, especially agriculture. Private farms should be recognized as a legal and permanent sector of our agriculture, and this should be expressed in appropriate laws.

The growth in the money supply on the market is bound to be followed by a worsening shortage of goods; thus the need for restraint in submitting pay demands.

The recommendations of social psychology, which advocates the mobilization of the most important human potentials--knowledge, skills, initiative, rationalizing ideas and sense of solidarity--should be used to a greater extent than at present.

The next chapter describes the present situation in Polish scholarship and sources of difficulties. It stresses that the proportion of spending on science in the national income is falling constantly. Much unnecessary stress has been caused by badly thought-out personnel policy, artificial barriers, and secrecy over sources and information. The academic community is especially critical of the way censorship functions and the scope of its interference in academic publications. This activity has limited, in an fundamental way, the freedom of academic criticism of the negative phenomena in public and economic life.

The document stresses next that the society expects the scholars to state their attitude to questions in dispute and dealing with our nation's life and consciousness. It gives notice, with special resolve of the need for new ways of thinking about the reform of the education system.

The next part of the report discusses the problems of personnel policy. It points out that the negative phenomena occurring in some parts of the academic community--especially careerism, the removal of capable and uncompromising people, and the pursuit of pretentions activities--must not be treated lightly.

The final chapter of the report deals with the role and place of the PAN, and its task as a self-governing organization of scholars. The chapter also states that the General Assembly should apologize publicly to those academy members who spoke out courageously against all kinds of deformations in the life of the country and the work of the PAN. The report, Polish Scholarship on the Road to Renewal, became the basis of the discussion which followed.

The main theme of this discussion was a search for a way of avoiding in future the kind of situation in which scholarship could not take effective part in Poland's development and effectively report in time worrying trends in public and economic life. Demands were made for the role of the PAN to be strengthened as a true collective expert in academic, social and economic policy. It was stated that the academy will be able to perform its statutory function only in conditions of stronger self-government and an increased role for its elected organs. Criticism was also voiced of the unfavorable conditions in the life of the academic community, especially the devaluation of academic degrees and titles and instances of violations of professional ethics.

Proposals were submitted for bringing up to date the PAN act, the higher education act, and the academic titles and degrees act. Preparations for the election of new officials of the PAN were also discussed. Because of the end of term of the present PAN Presidium, these elections will be held during the December session of the General Assembly.

GORZOW FACTORY MANAGEMENT, UNION COMMITTEE SIGN AGREEMENT

LD240920 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] An agreement on wages has been signed in Gorzow Wielkopolski between the management of Chemitex-Stilon factory and the factory founding committee of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union. At the same time, the two sides announced that while consulting each other, they will try and improve working conditions, increase welfare benefits and wages, and improve productivity and management.

LABOR COOPERATIVE UNION APPROVES NEW STATUTE

LD231944 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] It has been learned that the national congress of the Labor Cooperative Workers Trade Union has ended. The congress has approved a new statute and a new name which reads: Self-Governing Independent Trade Union of Labor Cooperative and War-Disabled Cooperative Workers. (Romuald Burnos) has been elected chairman of the central board.

PRINTING UNIONS SUBMIT DEMANDS TO WORKERS COOPERATIVE

LD232204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] A meeting was held today in Warsaw between the Secretariat of the Central Board of the independent and self-governing trade union of printing workers and Dzizslaw Andruszkiewicz, president of the Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch workers publishing cooperative. The Secretariat of the Central Board of the union presented a list of the most important problems resulting from workers demands and from the resolutions of the 25th national congress which demand urgent solution. The problems concern organizational matters, and social and living conditions of workers. The date for another working meeting between the Central Board of the union of printing workers with the Central Board of the workers cooperative has been set at which the management will state its viewpoint.

TRADE UNION MODERATES SEEN UNDER PRESSURE FROM MILITANTS

LD231321 Paris LE FIGARO in French 21 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Bernard Marguerit'e dispatch]

[Text] Warsaw--Delegates of Solidarity trade unions from all over Poland met at Jastrzebie near Katowice yesterday to consider the situation created by the authorities' delay in agreeing to register their organizations. The discussions were extremely stormy and ended in the greatest possible confusion without any decision being made.

As for Lech Walesa, he reiterated before the meeting that he was not in favor of a strike order and that the independent trade unions would function all the same whether they are legally registered or not. In an interview published by SZTANDAR MLYODYCH yesterday, Mr Walesa expressed the view anyway that the independent trade unions "will be registered during this week." This view was supported in Jastrzebie by the three other Solidarity regional leaders from Katowice, Wroclaw and Szczecin.

However, it appeared during the meeting that the rank and file was much more determined to engage in confrontation than the leaders and that a strong current in favor of a general strike was taking shape. It has become clear as a result that Walesa now finds it extremely difficult to restrain his friends, especially the Gdansk trade unionist group. Already on Friday the Solidarity movement issued a communique in which it threatened to call a general strike but 2 hours later Walesa himself canceled the communique which had been issued without his agreement.

It was believed that Cardinal Wyszynski's personal intervention with trade unionists in favor of moderation would strengthen Walesa's position but it in fact appears that the movement's leaders are now in great danger of being outflanked by the rank and file. Obviously, the consequences of such a development would be incalculable in both the domestic and the foreign spheres.

In fact, what are the main difficulties which have delayed the registration of independent trade unions? There are four major problems:

Frist, regional or national affiliation. Under the Gdansk agreement it seemed that self-managing and independent trade unions whose creation was accepted were to be of a regional nature. However, 35 Solidarity associations have regrouped to demand universal registration on a national scale.

However, this point has now been settled--the authorities were prepared to compromise and have already accepted national affiliation.

Second, explicit respect for the system's principles. In their draft statutes the Solidarity trade unions merely declare that they will abide by the Constitution of People's Poland. Warsaw Court President Pawela made it plain that this was insufficient and that it would also be necessary to proclaim respect for collective ownership of producer goods, the party's leading role and People's Poland's system of alliances.

Obviously, he is in a strong position since he was able to state that this formula was included in the Gdansk accords and that it is "incomprehensible" for trade unionists to now refuse to abide by them. As for the workers, they assert that since the principles in question are enshrined in the Constitution itself, recognition of the latter should be quite sufficient. They add that what is at stake is a statement of a political nature and that it was agreed that the trade union movement should be strictly apolitical and this, Walesa recalled on Monday, remains its strict objective.

Third, definition of the right to strike. Trade unionists propose that the rules governing the implementation and functioning of the right to strike be made clear in every detail in the statute accepted by the court. However, the court believes that even though the principle of acceptance of the right to strike should be enshrined in the statute, rules governing it should be formulated in a future trade union law which is now being jointly discussed with representatives of the Solidarity movement.

And, fourth, presence of party and state officials in the trade unions. The workers demand that in order to protect the independence and a political nature of the new trade unions, people in executive positions in the party, state administration and the economic sector be considered ineligible for positions of responsibility in trade unions. The court asserts that such a rule would be "undemocratic" and takes the view that no such limitations should appear in the statutes, even though the trade unions could eventually rule against double affiliation. This problem does not concern mere party activists, who, Walesa restated in his interview, are welcome to join the trade union movement.

It seemed last Thursday that an agreement was on the point of being reached. But shortly afterward the authorities restated their principled positions. This attitude appears in no way a result of either any stiffening on their part or any desire for confrontation. It is rather a result of three factors:

The belief that the case presented by the authorities can be defended very easily;

A determination to take advantage of differences of opinion which have appeared within Solidarity, where moderate elements have recently been encouraged by the church; and

A desire to show the leaders of "fraternal countries" that the Polish party has regained control over the situation and is now showing determination and firmness.

With referent to this, a consolidation of the government in the past 2 weeks has become an obvious fact which has increasingly been impressing observers. Undoubtedly, this is what Kania must have tried to emphasize during his meeting with Warsaw Pact foreign ministers on Monday.

PINKOWSKI ATTENDS OPOLE PARTY MEETING

LD231502 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Summary] A plenary meeting of the party voivodship committee is being held in Opole today. The debates at the plenum, devoted the tasks of the party voivodship organization, started on 16 October when the members of the plenum were presented with a paper by the executive for discussion (?with the members of the party). "Today's deliberations are attended by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Jozef Pinkowski, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee."

BARCIKOWSKI ATTENDS CHEMICAL PLANT MEETING IN BRZEG DOLNY

LD231806 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Less than 2 hours ago a meeting opened at the Organika-Rokita organical chemical works in Brzeg Dolny, between Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and 600 representatives of more than 1,000 members of the works party organization. Those taking part in the meeting are talking about the social, political and economic situation in their works, criticizing the existing state of affairs, and suggesting ways of dealing rapidly with the difficulties which the Rokita work force is encountering. The businesslike discussion is also attended by Tadeusz Porebski, first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Wroclaw.

This morning Comrade Barcikowski took part in a meeting at the party voivodship committee in Wroclaw which was also attended by members of the voivodship committee executive, first secretaries of district committees and party apparatus employees.

VOIVODSHIP PEOPLE'S COUNCIL HELD IN KOSZALIN

LD240922 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] A session of the voivodship People's Council was held today in Koszalin. In the first part of the discussion the councillors submitted many questions which are of interst to the voivodship's society. They were problems of housing, communications and the protection of environment. Then the councillors discussed the development of inland fishing up to 1985 and the management of the state land fund. Decisions were made in this matter. The Koszalin governor, Jan Urbanowicz, acquainted the councillors with realization of the proposals and demands submitted by the work forces of the voivodship enterprises. He also described the main tasks in the draft plan for socioeconomic development of the voivodship in 1981.

REFORM COMMISSION DISCUSSES MANAGEMENT PLANNING

LD232200 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 23 Oct 80

["Less Directives and Limits" by Tomasz Walat]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Oct (PAP)--The commission for economic reform has discussed a programme of immediate measures to improve the system of planning and management.

These measures are designed to reduce bureaucracy at the lower level while preserving key mechanisms enabling the central level to shape the principal economic proportions.

The programme envisages a significant reduction in directives and limits imposed on the enterprises which thus should have more room to adapt more flexibly the production and organization to the available supplies. The worker crews are to be ensured broader share in drafting and endorsing the plans of their enterprises.

It has been proposed that the number of directive indices regulating the production be reduced to cover exclusively the basic raw and intermediate materials as well as machines and means of transport that are in particularly short supply. A list of such products is being prepared. The size of the basic food supplies on the market is also to be determined centrally, as are the targets in exports to hard currency countries and in exports to the CMEA countries, ensuing from various trade protocols. Centrally-determined quotas will also apply to the supplies of principal raw and intermediate materials, machines and means of transport.

In effect of the realization of these plans, the rank of accords reached between economic organizations as the principal form of planned economic ties should increase as early as in 1981.

It is proposed that the employment limits for enterprises should be cancelled. The fear that employment limits night by reduced in the years to come, has been so far a chief factor prompting the enterprises to employ redundant labour. It is assumed that this move is going to evoke a spontaneous action on the part of the crews in favour of the rationalization of employment. The more so as the decrease in employment is not going to bring about a corresponding reduction in the wage fund. The unused money will remain at the disposal of respective enterprises.

The division of the wage fund is to remain for the exclusive decision by enterprises. It is planned that enterprises will be free to choose wage systems and shape the structure of employment.

In foreign trade, a possibility is being considered to extend onto all exporters the financial privileges connected with export activities so far enjoyed by only a few chosen economic units.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES CENSORSHIP LAW

LD240854 Warsaw PAP in English 0209 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Oct (PAP)--A draft law on the censorship of press, publications and entertainment and a draft government programme of amending law in the light of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements and other social postulates were discussed at today's session of the Legislative Council chaired by Minister of Justice Professor Jerzy Bafia.

The discussion on the draft law on censorship focused on the ways of writing into it the constitutional principles of freedom of press, publications and entertainment and the necessary frames of limiting this freedom to protect the government or economic secrets, the state security and important international interests, the freedom of conscience and religion and good morals.

It was found indispensible to start works on the legal regulation of some other problems of the so-called press code. Many proposals dealt with limiting the scope of preventive censorship. The discussants pointed to the need of increasing the responsibility of the authors and publishers for the printed word and providing guarantees against groundless interference of the censorship organs.

The session well assessed a proposal to fully apply the rules of the administrative code into the press censorship cases, to introduce a two-tier procedure in these cases and the possibility to appeal the press censorship's decisions to the main administrative court. The discussants also discussed a question of including the main office of the censorship of press, publications and entertainment into the system of state organs.

It was found necessary to continue the works on a draft law, taking into account all the remarks and proposals, consult the circles concerned and present the draft to the Legislative Council.

Next, the session dealt with the main directions of legislative works in the nearest future with a view to fully implementing the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements.

The discussants stressed the necessity to work out legislative norms (?for) trade unions, social self-government, managing the economy and other areas of social life. A detailed discussion on the subject is to be continued at the next session of the Legislative Council's session.

TRYBUNA LUDU: LIMIT TO WAGE INCREASES 'CANNOT BE IGNORED'

LD202212 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Oct (PAP)--An influx of such a big amount of extra money on our still poorly supplied market would mean inflation, cautioned TRYBUNA LUDU today referring to the 120,000 million zlotys that will go annually to the consumers' pockets due to general pay rises under the Gdansk-Szczecin-Jastrzebie agreements and for pension and other allowances rises.

"Let us put it frankly: There is a distinct limit to the pay rise demands which cannot be ignored if we want to avoid serious economic peturbations," declared TRYBUNA LUDU pointing to a sort of race in pay demands among some of the crews.

The paper stressed that workers of nearly all enterprises of the Gdansk region have already received pay rises which testifies to the government's honest approach to the implementation of the obligations the agreements entail.

"Yet, negotiations are still dragging on with some crews because of their outsize demands going far beyond the provisions fixed in the agreements, and impossible to meet for economic reasons.

"As the rate of growth of national income has been decreasing for at least two years now and the shortage of commodities on the market is estimated at present at 50,000 million zlotys, the pressure on pay rises cannot ensure a lasting guarantee of living standards, pointed out the daily. If the 120,000 million zloty extra in incomes are to be of any significance for Polish families it is necessary to substantially augment market supplies."

PZPR OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON DANGERS OF CRISIS

AU231825 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 20 Oct 80 p 8

[Report on speech by Henryk Szablak, secretary of the PZPR Committee in Warsaw, at the committee's 18 October plenum to discuss the Warsaw PZPR organization's tasks]

[Excerpts] We are now facing the greatest and the most dangerous crisis in our country's postwar history. This crisis is continuing, and it is still difficult to precisely define which phase of it we are now experiencing.

We should think that the difficult, or the most difficult days are still before us. Today we are unable to exactly predict the further development of events because the situation continues to be extremely complicated and unclear. Many factors--economic, social and political--determine its development. The image of the present time contains few optimistic elements:

--The national economy shows obvious features of profound crisis, the situation in production and in the market is disturbing, and the state's indebtedness is very high;

--Many unfavorable manifestations are asserting themselves in the social sphere; the most dangerous is the fact that our society is not quite aware of the seriousness of the situation and the extent of dangers; there are also signs of relaxed social discipline, disdain of duties and lessened prestige of the authorities;

--The political situation is complicating; its distinctive features are, on the one hand, the ideological weakening of the party, and on the other hand, the intensification of the militancy of the opposition and antisocialist elements that continue to attack the party from various positions.

Disturbing manifestations have also asserted themselves in agriculture this year:

--First, we have noted lower than average yields of fodder crops, sugar beets, potatoes, fruit, vegetables, especially cucumbers, tomatoes, onions and apples;

--Second, farmers are showing a decreasing willingness to promote livestock breeding, as attested to by the continued increase in the sales of cows and sows; they are also less interested in buying animals for breeding;

--Third, the procurement points are receiving distinctly lower amounts of farm produce; also, the purchases of slaughter animals have distinctly gone down.

This state of affairs disturbs market supplies, complicates supplies for the population, which are difficult enough as it is, and favors development of speculation.

Our economy needs reform and improvements. Since life poses various needs all the time, it is necessary today--aside from searching for better system solutions--to organize production and all work so that they are of better service to our community. That depends on the managing cadres to the greatest extent. Those who have an interest in disorganizing the economy and in introducing anarchy into social life are well aware of that. That is why we now often encounter organized actions designed to weaken and demolish the authority of the leading cadre, and to frighten and render this cadre helpless. The overwhelming majority of the leading cadre are people with high professional qualifications, people who are honest in their work and private lives. It is therefore the duty of party organizations and all party members to protect and strengthen the authority of those people, give them a feeling of safety and support and assist them, regardless of their party affiliations.

For many weeks now our political reality has been determined to a great extent by the situation in trade unions. All the communities are continuing discussions on the concept of trade unionism's further development. The starting point of these discussions is critical evaluation of the trade unions' previous activities.

This criticism is severe and not infrequently overdrawn. It wrongs many merited and experienced trade unionists, but, generally speaking, it is just and it accurately formulates the lines of renewal.

Discussions in various places often stress the independence and self-governing character of trade unions. That independence and self-government are nothing new in Polish trade unionism, but it is not the words that are at stake. What is at stake is how you understand the independent and self-governing character of the mass organization of the working people. If independence is to mean freedom from directing, manipulating and commanding, and if self-government is to mean observance of the principles of democracy, then this is precisely a socialist model of a mass social organization.

Warsaw party members should actively share in establishing the new structures of the trade unions and should channel their activities along the lines of the agreements in question and in keeping with the people's needs and the aims of Poland's socialist construction. It would be better if a single trade union structure existed in plants, but the decisions on this belong to the workers themselves. However, if democratic elections produce two structures they must receive equal treatment.

It is the duty of every party member to actively support efforts seeking to create the conditions for the proper work of each trade union body. It is also every party member's duty to struggle for the preservation of the class character of every trade union. Party bodies must always provide political inspiration and ensure genuine contacts with the party members who are active in trade unions. As we said at our previous plenum, trade unions should not be classified as "ours" and "other" and as "better" and "worse", because all of them are the working people's unions.

We all need renewal of trade unionism and we must be consistent and resolute in implementing it in the present and in the new trade union structures. The organizational division of trade unionism is in itself no danger to socialism. Such danger can arise when the individual trade union organizations indulge in bidding for defense of the trade interests of certain groups, disregarding other groups. Such danger will also arise if political activities inconsistent with the working people's interests are attempted within the new structures. Such activities may involve the questioning of the party's leading role and the undermining of Poland's international alliances.

The process of establishing and organizing the trade unions is not easy. It requires discussions, decisions and a great many internal consultations. At the same time, however, the process of creating the independent, self-governing trade unions is being consciously disturbed and hindered. Along the healthy, natural and honest fascination of the working people in the renewal of trade unionism, attempts are being made to promote a movement that has nothing in common with concern for the working people's interests. There are those who at any price would like to exploit trade unions as a force that can back their own political machinations. The people known for their hostility to socialism are trying to impose their importunate "protection" on the burgeoning organizations of the independent and self-governing trade unions. They are trying to imbue the renewal process with slogans that are openly hostile to the party, and to make discriminatory political divisions that conflict with the letter and spirit of the international conventions. That shows that, according to the political concepts of those people, the independent and self-governing trade unions are to be a tool in the struggle for power and not a self-governing workers organization. This has been reaffirmed by those people's official programmatic statements, which contain one-sided demands and lack a willingness to help run the country. Such a trend is no longer a tradition of the Polish working class. It is actually against the workers class and its interests. Party organizations should declare a determined political struggle against that trend in social discussions, in talks and in propaganda and journalistic activities. That is because the trend has nothing in common with the revewal of the trade union movement. It is an ordinary political game.

The antisocialist forces' activities are becoming increasingly militant. Their aggressiveness is intensifying, and they are showing expansionist tendencies. Their tactic is to inspire and organize concentric attacks against the foundations of Poland's system, while spreading social demands. Their strongest attack is against the party, especially against its aktivs, and against the ruling bodies.

Party organizations as collectives, and party members as individuals must more militantly counter those manifestations in their jobs and private lives. Party members must not be indifferent toward accusations that encumber the entire party and all its members with responsibility for the errors and deformations in question. Nor can they remain indifferent to attempts to discredit the principles of socialism and the achievements of People's Poland.

The processes of the political struggle and of the moral and ideological tightening of party ranks must go hand in hand with an active process of renewing the party's internal life.

We must continue to learn how to exercize government and the party's leading role. The party must be a party and not an absolute ruler. The party should act so as to lead by convincing people and not by commanding and instructing them. As Comrade S. Kania said, "We should lead so as to serve our society and to serve it so as to lead it." You must not develop social and political life in socialism on the principle of obedience, you must develop it on the principle of conviction.

The politcal role and militancy of party members in the life of society must increase. Responsibility and tasks of party teams in self-government groups and in social organizations must also increase.

The process of the party's renewal must ensure above all the correct practical implementation of the principles of party internal democracy. Practice has proved that all planned documents and decisions can be interpreted and applied in different ways. [paragraph continues]

Democracy has become merely a law in theory and has not always been applied in daily practice. Violations of the principles of internal party democracy have led people to dissociate themselves from the party, from the workers class, from life and from party functionaries. And that is responsible for deformations and distortions.

That is why it is right to consider introducing structural safeguards or other control mechanisms into the statutes in order to eliminate any violations of the Leninist norms of party life, and to ensure a healthy rotation, as well as the continuity of party performance. Such safeguards could include provisions concerning the length of time during which leading posts may be held. This issue should be discussed during the period preceding the ninth party congress, which was announced at the sixth party plenum.

The present crisis was born of moral deformations whose consequences have affected our social and economic policy. But it is the party that has suffered most because its program has been deformed. That is why it is up to the party to rid itself of the burden of distortions, and to formulate a constructive program on the strength of social evaluations and opinions. That program will be worked out in the sweeping discussions before the ningth party congress. It must contain instructions concerning the development of all spheres of social life, and define social, political and economic goals as well as a vision of our future life.

Today the central issue for all Poles--party and nonparty--is to restore the normal pace of work and life. Difficult days, weeks and months are awaiting all of us. Each one of us will, these days, have to pass the test of his political, civic and ideological maturity. Our present and future prospects will depend on that test.

The measure of that maturity is today the indefatigable effort to restore peace, to overcome the economic and political crisis and to resolutely counter attempts to escalate political tension and recklessness.

Another measure of that maturity is the dedicated effort to help extricate the country from its difficult economic situation, and, above all, the reliable and honest implementation of our daily professional and civic duties.

TRYBUNA LUDU READERS STATE THEIR VIEWS ON PRESS

AU231317 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18-19 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] In our talks with our readers to date we asked them about sociopolitical and economic issues. Today we asked them this question: What do you expect from the press in the immediate future, following the sixth Central Committee plenum?

Bogdan Raczkowski, employee of the Gdansk phosphorus fertilizer plant:

First, it is becoming increasingly difficult to buy newspapers. Second, the first pages of the dailies are almost all identical and carry the same press agency reports. That is why I would like the local party press to devote more space to party problems and the other local papers to devote more space to the affairs of their own regions. I expect meaningful information on supraregional affairs from the central press, above all from TRYBUNA LUDU.

Henryk Czarski, employee of the Lazinska power station, Katowice voivodship:

The dailies still continue to carry too many generalities. There is a lack of comprehensive discussions of topics. I expect the press to carry a greater number of articles that broadly discuss individual issues and reveal phenomena within an extensive context. Only such treatment of topics can guarantee that the reader will be given a complete and exhaustive picture of the country.

Mirosław Frackowiak, deputy chairman of the Walbrzych coal mine plant council:

There is still not enough information about the agreements and talks between the government and the trade unions. We would like to know the real reasons for the fact that the Solidarity independent, self-governing trade union has not been registered up to this day. Much has already been written about the past period. Now we want to know what the situation will be like in a few years' time. The press is giving too little information about the causes of market shortages. Society needs more information about all topics, even those most irritating ones.

Josef Lipiec, rector of the teachers training school in Rzeszow:

Good information is that which fully satisfies and you do not need to consult other sources, including foreign sources. Regional differentiations are not good. Poland and its people are everywhere similar. There is too little great journalism--great in terms of spirit, not volume. The thinking about the future is too poor in actual texts. The protocol affairs are too slow in disappearing from the press.

Pawel Kazmierczak, secretary of the Poznan-city society for promotion of physical culture:

I do not know why there is a such crucial difference in the tone of journalism and information between the central dailies, which are more critical, and the voivodship dailies, which offer more local information, but which are very different in their contents and commentaries. At one time they are very smooth and correct and at other times they are aggressive. Such vacillations from day to day make it difficult for a careful reader to form accurate views on affairs. After all, the same problems are at stake throughout the country. Also, the basic tasks resulting from the present situation are the same for all working people.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SHIFTS MOTOIMPEX TO MACHINE MINISTRY

LD232226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers has made a decision concerning changes in the organization of internal export [the sale of goods for foreign currency] in the automotive sector. The first Motoimpex, which imports cars and car spares parts, has, in accordance with previous decisions, been subordinated to the minister of machine engineering industry. Until now it belonged to the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services. It will be incorporated into the Polmot foreign trade firm. The decision also provides for the restoration of regulations in the sphere of internal export for the Polish automotive union.

FARMERS, PZPR, ZSL DISCUSS AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Farmers at Central Committee Meeting

LD240908 Warsaw PAP in English 0202 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Oct (PAP)--Best farmers from all over Poland met today at the PUWP Central Committee to discuse the state and prospects of Polish agriculture. Among the most frequent opinions voiced during the meeting was a call for introducing a stable, permanent system of price-fixing on agricultural produce and the industrial inputs necessary for farming. It is also indispensable to provide a clear perspective of improvement in the conditions of work and life of rural population. There is concern in the countryside that its problems may again be forgotten in the fervor of the current discussions.

According to many speakers, the farming circles, with a hundred-year old tradition behind them, should be fully reactivated to serve as trade union of private farmers representing and defending their interest.

Minister of Agriculture Leon Klonica assured the participants in the meeting that by December concrete guidelines of development of agriculture in the next year and the next quinquennium will be carried out. They will specify measures [words indistinct] implementation of the agricultural policy, as well as the size of investment outlays and deliveries of production means for farming, the question of prices and credits for farmers will also be dealt with.

Addressing the meeting, secretary of the PUWP CC Jerzy Wojtecki said that the economic situation of Poland was very difficult. However, decisions on supplying agriculture with the means of production it needs must be taken. This is required by the interest of the country and the nation.

ZSL Aktiv Meeting

LD232144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpt] A meeting of the activ of the ZSL attended by the president of the ZSL Stanislaw Gucwa was held in Warsaw today. It was stressed at the meeting that ZSL circles and regional branches are responsible for the realization of the guidelines of the Politburo of the party and the Presidium of the ZSL concerning key problems of agricultural policy and food economy.

ZSL Central Committee Meeting

LD232148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] A meeting of leading farmers, representing all regions of the country, was held today at the Central Committee of the ZSL. The current situation in agriculture and farm production was openly discussed, as was what should be done so that agriculture can produce as much as possible. Also many proposals and demands were put forward in respect of guidelines of the Politburo of the party and the Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee, which are under broad discussions and concern key problems of agricultural policy and food economy. The meeting was chaired by secretary of the Central Committee, Jerzy Wojtecki.

PAP COMMENTATOR EXAMINES MEAT RATIONING PROPOSAL

LD231350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] As you know among numerous problems being discussed in our country at present is the question of streamlining the meat trade. One of the proposals envisages the introduction of ration cards as the main means of buying it. This proposal aims to please a population tired with the difficulty of buying meat, the queues and numerous discrepancies both in the distribution of goods and also in the ways in which meat reaches the consumers in practice.

A PAP commentator however points to the fact that introduction of meat ration cards would mean, for the greater part of the population, buying smaller quantities of meat and meat products and [word indistinct]. This results simply from the fact that the maximum yearly quota of meat, which would also allow for adequate reserves in the case of purchases lower than the quota--could be situated in the range of 30 to 35kg per inhabitant. This is, of course, an average figure which does not mean that every citizen will get a ration card for this quantity.

There also remain many other questions to be resolved, such as the quantity to be rationed, the time frame for rationing, which social groups should be concerned, the type of ration cards and so on. Taking all this into consideration one can assume that, even with intensive preparations, the mapping-out of a concrete solution will still take some time. It is also obvious that the solution adopted eventually after a social debate will not be satisfactory to everybody. The point is, concludes the PAP commentator, to ensure that the limitation of meat consumption which doubtlessly occurs is in keeping with the principles of social justice.

SHORTAGE OF SUGAR CAUSED BY RAIN-DELAYED HARVEST

LD181224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Report by Bialystok correspondent Barbara Siluk]

[Text] For the past few weeks we in the northeastern region have been experiencing serious problems concerning the purchase of sugar. The market cannot meet the demand for this basic commodity, despite the fact that we all receive coupons authorizing us to purchase a predetermined quantity.

During the last 2 years efforts to acquire reserves of sugar have failed. Production was adequate for current supplies. This year, too, there are no reserves, and sugar production has not yet started. The main reason is the serious delay in harvesting sugar beets this year.

In the Bialystok, Lomza and Suwalki voivodships it has been raining for several days, and the sugar beet plantations are nearly all waterlogged. For example, in Lomza nearly 6,000 hectares of sugar beets are flooded. Mechanical harvesting is out of the question here. Beet procuring centers have been operating in the northeastern region since last Saturday. Unfortunately deliveries are minimal. This delays the work of the Lask sugar refinery. At the moment there are only 300 tons of beets in the yard. In order for the refinery to operate 100 times more beets are needed. It is expected that the production of sugar will not begin before 25 October.

EIGHT LODZ MEN INDICTED FOR SILVER THEFT, OTHER OFFENSES

LD181433 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] The voivodship court in Lodz has received an indictment against an eight-man gang of silver theives operating in the Lodz radio plant Fonica. They are being charged with the theft of silver waste from the production of phonograph inserts (wkladka) and also of silver foil manufactured by the factory. The waste and foil were smelted into bars which in turn were smuggled abroad. The investigation has revealed that in the years 1976-1978 the members of the gang stole at least 50 kilograms of silver in this way from Fonica and sold them abroad. They have also committed many other contraband and currency offenses. In the course of the investigation assets worth over Z500,000 have been secured.

VISTULA CRESTS, FLOOD THREAT RECEDES

LD180709 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Summary] The weather in Poland has improved and the threat of floods has diminished. This morning the peak wave on the Vistula passed Plock, 95 cm above flood level without doing damage. In the region of Wloclawek, the Vistula flooded about 1,250 hectares of arable land and in Wloclawek itself three buildings on the right bank, were flooded.

The water level of the Odra is only slightly above flood level.

POPE JOHN PAUL RECEIVES CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI

LD240734 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Pope John Paul II received yesterday in a private audience Cardinal Stefan Wyszynsk, the primate of Poland. Also present at the audience was Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the conference of Polish Episcopate, who came to Rome with the primate.

LEADERS THANK FOREIGN COUNTERPARTS FOR CONGRATULATIONS

Kania Thanks Honecker

LD131352 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Stanislaw Kania has thanked Erich Honecker for the congratulations conveyed on his appointment as first secretary of the PZPR Central Comittee. The congratulations, the letter states, are regarded as an expression of internationalist unity of the two parties, the close friendly relations, and the joint objectives on the path of socialist development. The PZPR will do all possible to overcome the existing difficulties, to consolidate socialism's achievements in the country, and to make a worthy contribution toward strengthening the socialist community of states. At the same time it will do everything to strengthen peace and international detente.

Stanislaw Kania affirmed the striving for further development of fraternal relations. At the same time he thanked the GDR for the help given to Poland by way of additional goods supplies.

Lao Officials Thanked

BK171308 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 2300 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of LPRP Central Committee and Premier of the LPDR, recently received a message of thanks from Comrade Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. The message reads as follows:

Dear Comrade, I would like to extend sincere thanks for the congratulations and best wishes you conveyed to me on the occasion of my appointment as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. I am pleased to see that the profound friendly relations and fraternal cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries have been further strengthened with each passing day on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

I take this opportunity to wish you, Comrade, good health and great success in carrying our your important duties.

Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs also received a message of thanks from Comrade Josef (?Czyrek), minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, on the same occasion.

Kania Thanks Ceausescu

AU161047 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Oct 80 p 5

[Message from PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania to RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu thanking him for congratulations on Kania's appointment]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

I want to express cordial thanks for the wishes conveyed to me on the occasion of my appointment as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

I view these wishes as an expression of the internationalist unity of our fraternal parties, the friendship that binds our states and peoples, and of our common objectives along the path of socialist construction.

Our party will make every necessary effort to overcome existing difficulties, to bolster socialist achievements in our country, and to make a worthy contribution to building up the forces and further developing the community of socialist countries and to consolidating international peace and detente.

I want to assure you that our aspirations will consistently lead us toward further developing the fraternal relations between our parties and the multifaceted cooperation between the Polish and Romanian peoples.

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, please accept our cordial wishes for the RCP Central Committee, and our gratitude for your aid.

[Signed] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee

KANIA CABLES BERLINGUER ON DEATH OF LONGO

LD162310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has sent a condolences telegram to Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party in connection with the death of the honorary president of that party, Luigi Longo, who died in Rome today after a prolonged illness at the age of 80.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE--Warsaw, 21 Oct (PAP)--The chairman of the Council of Ministers recalled Eugeniusz Kulaga from the post of the under secretary of state at the Polish Foreign Ministry in connection with his apointment as the Polish ambassador to France. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 21 Oct 80 LD]

NEW CULTURE DEPARTMENT HEAD--The party Central Committee Politburo has appointed Mieczyslaw Wojtczak as head of the Central Committee Culture Department. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 21 Oct 80 LD]

FISHING VESSEL TO USSR--In the Westerplatte shipyard in Gdansk, the flag of a Soviet shipowner was hoisted on the sixth B-406 model super-seiner, the Preobrazhenskiy. The ship has equipment adapted for tuna fishing, featuring circular nets as well as a landing space and a hanger for a reconnaissance helicopter. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 17 Oct 80 LD]

REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES UNRWA ON PALESTINIAN REFUGEES

AU201030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, 20 Oct (AGERPRES)--The usefulness of the humanitarian activity of the United Nations Office of Works and Assistance for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in improving the refugees' situation, and the temporary nature of the respective body, were stressed by the Romanian representative in the special political committee within the debates on the UNRWA activity in 1979-1980.

He pointed out that the further worsening of the Palestine refugees' situation, as shown by the reports delivered to the committee, urgently demands a passage from talking to practical measures aiming at the causes generating such a situation, helping a political settlement of the entire Palestinian issue, an essential part of a just and durable settlement of the Middle East situation. In this sense, the speaker pointed out that a definitive solution of the Palestinian refugees' issue cannot be achieved without the Palestinian people being able to exercise its legitimate rights inclusive of the right to self-determination and independent statehood.

The settlement of a just lasting global place in the Middle East, the Romanian representative showed, presupposes an Israeli retreat from all the territories occupied in 1967, from Arab Jerusalem included, a solution to the problem of the Palestinian people, grounded on its right to self-determination and to building an independent national state, secured independence and territorial sovereignty to all the states in the zone. Romania believes in the necessity of crystallizing an initiative, setting out from wide-scale consultations, conducive to the creation of a new framework, of a new ground for negotiations, under the form of a conference under the aegis and with the active participation of the U.N., and to enable the participation of all involved sides, inclusive the P.L.O., the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., as well as of other states that may make a positive contribution to the process of peaceful settlement of Middle East situation.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUES ON BULGARIA'S TODOR ZHIVKOV VISIT

AU221021 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 20 Oct 80 p 3

[Romanian-Bulgarian joint communique on the friendly visit Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, paid to Romania 18-19 October 1980]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria paid a friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania on 18-19 October 1980.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the people who accompanied him visited the Romanian unit of the Giurgiu-Ruse heavy machines and equipment enterprise--a result of close Romanian-Bulgarian relations of collaboration and cooperation--as well as the chemical combine in the city of Giurgiu.

The guests were given a warm welcome--an expression of the feelings of esteem and friendship inspiring the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples and of longstanding and traditional relations of cooperation and good neighborliness between the two countries.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov conducted talks which took place in an atmosphere of great cordiality and comradely understanding characteristic of meetings between the two party-state leaders.

The talks were attended for the Romanian side by:Comrades Leonte Rautu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Romanian side in the Romanian-Bulgarian Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Stefan Birlea, member of the RCP Central Committee and director in the cabinet of the RCP secretary general and president of the republic; Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee and counselor to the RCP secretary general and president of the republic; Petre Duminica, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Sofia.

For the Bulgarian side the talks were attended by Comrades Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and chairman of the Bulgarian side in the Bulgarian-Romanian Joint Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretary; Niko Yakhiel, BCP Central Committee member and counselor to the first secretary; and Petur Danailov, BCP Central Committee member and ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Bucharest.

During the talks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov briefed each other about the current tasks of the two peoples in socialist construction and about targets regarding Romania's and Bulgaria's future development. They stressed that the noteworthy successes achieved by the two countries in their comprehensive development constitute a lasting foundation for further expanding bilateral relations in the interests of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples, of the socialist countries and in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism in the world.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov mentioned with satisfaction that Bulgarian-Romanian relations of cooperation in various fields are developing on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Romania and Bulgaria of November 1970.

They stressed that the documents signed and the decisions regarding the development and deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, during the official friendly visit of the party-state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Socialist Republic of Romania in June 1980, are successfully being implemented.

The two sides concluded new understandings and agreed upon a number of actions to contribute to raising economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries onto a higher level and to further expanding and improving that cooperation.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov also examined certain current problems of the international situation and of the international communist and workers movement. The leaders of the two countries paid priority importance to the policy of detente and expressed the determination of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to continue to struggle to preserve peace, achieve real progress in the field of disarmament, develop cooperation among peoples, consolidate European security and implement the Helsinki Final Act. They stressed the particular importance a conference for military disengagement and disarmament in Europe would have. An essential role in achieving a joint agreement on convening such a conference and on its agenda must be played by the Madrid meeting of the representatives of the countries participating in the all-European conference.

The two sides believed that the proposals made by the Soviet Union regarding deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe constitutes a proper basis for negotiations.

Romania and Bulgaria believe that everything should be done to stop the conflict and military hostilities between Iran and Iraq and to achieve a solution to the problems between those two states by negotiations in the spirit of mutual understanding and respect.

The two party-state leaders reiterated the determination of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to continue to expand multilateral relations with all Balkan countries so as to turn the Balkans into an area of peace, good neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation, something which is in keeping with the interests of the peoples in the Balkans and the cause of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

During the talks, the two sides also examined other international problems of mutual interest.

The two sides expressed their particular satisfaction with the new meeting between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov and with the results achieved and the decisions made to contribute to further expanding and deepening relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and BCP, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the interests of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples and of the general cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES LCY PRESIDENT ON ELECTION

AU232120 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Oct 80 p 5

[Message of congratulations from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Lazar Mojsov, LCY Central Committee Presidium president, on his election]

[Text] To Comrade Lazar Mojsov, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee:

On your election as president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, I want to extend to you warm congratulations on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and on my own behalf, together with best wishes for success in fulfilling the highly responsible mission that has been entrusted to you, and in promoting the policy set forth by the 11th LCY Congress aimed at the progress and happiness of the neighboring and friendly Yugoslav peoples.

I want to express full confidence that the relations of fruitful cooperation between the RCP and the LCY will continue their multifaceted development to the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of the cause of socialism, international cooperation and peace.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

ASSEMBLY LEADER, MINISTERS CONFER WITH THAI DELEGATION

AU231240 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1145 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Oct (AGERPRES)--On Wednesday, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, had an interview with the parliamentary delegation of Thailand led by Boontheng Thongswasdi, speaker of the House of Representatives.

The interview occasioned a comprehensive exchange of opinions on the evolution of the Romanian-Thai relations, stress being laid in that context on the important role devolving on parliaments and parliamentarians in strengthening bilateral relations, in promoting understanding and collaboration among peoples. The joint wish was expressed to cooperate closer in developing the relations of friendship and cooperation in the interests of both countries and peoples, of peace in the world.

In the afternoon, the Thai parliamentarians met with Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. Questions were approached regarding the development of the economic collaboration between Romania and Thailand on multiple planes and the expansion of goods exchanges between the two countries.

The same day, the Thai guests met with Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Aspects of the expansion of Romanian-Thai cooperation were analysed with a view to diversifying reciprocal relations, as well as current international questions.

On Wednesday, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, gave a dinner in honour of the Thai parliamentary delegation.

RCP DELEGATION MEETS WITH PAJETTA, CARRILLO IN ROME

AU231108 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] The RCP delegation led by Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee which went to Italy to attend the funeral of PCI Chairman Luigi Longo, met with Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the PCI directorate and head of the international section. The sides discussed aspects of relations between the two parties and their development in the spirit of the agreements between RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer. They also discussed current international issues.

The RCP delegation also met with PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo who also attended the funeral.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY WITH CUBA MARKED IN BUCHAREST

AU231243 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] On the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Cuba, Humberto Castello, Cuban ambassador to Romania, gave a cocktail party 21 October.

The party was attended by Gheorghe Caranfil, minister of chemical industry; Vasile Bulucea, minister of transport and telecommunications; Alexandru Szabo, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Higher Political Army Council; Marin Traistaru, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Rada Mocanu, deputy minister of education and instruction; Cristea Chelaru, vice chairman of the Council for Socialist Education and Culture; representatives of certain central institutions, mass and civic organizations, generals and high-ranking officers and men of science, art and culture.

DOBRIN-LED SDUF DELEGATION MEETS WITH PRC'S ULANFU IN BEIJING

AU231944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 23 Oct (AGERPRES)--The delegation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], led by Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the SDUF National Council, now on a visit to the People's Republic of China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Council, had an interview on October 23 with Ulanfu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, vice chairman of the National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Council.

During the interview, reference was made to the good relations of friendship and collaboration established and developing between the two parties, countries and peoples. Stress was laid on the particular importance of the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng.

Information was exchanged on current concerns with socialist construction in the two countries.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS RCP POLITICAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

AU212047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Oct (AGERPRES)--During the meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP, held on October 21, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, read a report on the visit of friendship Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, paid to Romania.

The Political Executive Committee was highly appreciative of the results of the new Romanian-Bulgarian summit which continues the series of traditional friendly meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov and goes down as a fresh and important moment in the development of the cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples for their benefit, for the benefit of the general cause of socialism, peace and progress in the world.

The Political Executive Committee considered that the Romanian-Bulgarian relations of collaboration and cooperation on multiple planes--built on the solid foundation of the friendship, mutual esteem and respect between the two parties, countries and peoples--are an example of relations between two neighbour socialist countries that successfully build, shoulder to shoulder, the new social system.

The Political Executive Committee also highlighted the particular importance of the exchanges of opinions between the two party and state leaders on current issues of the international life, of the communist and working-class movement. Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov reiterated Romania's and Bulgaria's will to unswervingly act for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, security and peace, for the achievement of genuine progress in the field of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the bridging of interstate gaps, for the negotiated settlement of the states of tension and conflict existent in various parts of the world.

Special importance was attached to the achievement of European security, to the ensurance of the success ofthe Madrid meeting for the translation into fact of the Helsinki Final Act, for military disengagement and disarmament in Europe in particular. In this context, the significance was highlighted of the proposals advanced by the Soviet Union with regard to medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe meant to lead to negotiations on the halting of deployment and development of new missiles on our continent. Likewise, the Political Executive Committee stresses the importance of the stand of Romania and of Bulgaria with regard to the need for the cessation of the conflict and military hostilities between Iran and Iraq, for the negotiated settlement of the issues between those states in the spirit of mutual understanding and respect.

The Political Executive Committee also highlights with satisfaction the two countries' determination to expand their multilateral relations with all the Balkan countries, to militate for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace, goodneighborliness and mutually advantageous collaboration, fact which meets the interests of the Balkan peoples, the cause of peace and security in Europe and in the world.

Unanimously approving of the understandings reached during the visit, of the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, the Political Executive Committee traced tasks to the ministries and other state central bodies with regard to the translation into fact of the decisions agreed upon for the more intense development of the Romanian-Bulgarian manysided collaboration.

The Political Executive Committee approved of the results of the official visit of friendship Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, of the talks he conducted with Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with regard to the development of the relations of friendship, solidarity and close collaboration between the two countries on multiple planes. The Political Executive Committee assesses that the prime minister's meetings and talks, the measures established on the occasion with regard to the development of the Romanian-Korean economic, technical, scientific and cultural collaboration, of the commercial exchanges fully correspond to the understandings

The Political Executive Committee expressed the determination of the RCP and of the Romanian state to further act for the expansion of the Romanian-Korean friendship, for the promotion and more powerful development of the aggregate of relations between the two countries, stressing that they met the fundamental interests of the Romanian and Korean peoples, represented a substantial contribution to the assertion of the policy of independence, to the general cause of socialism and peace in the world. The Political Executive Committee also reasserted Socialist Romania's full support to the policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea devoted to the attainment of the Korean people's national aspiration--the peaceful democratic and independent reunification of its fatherland--stressing that that met the supreme interests of the Korean people, the cause of peace and security in the area and in the world.

The Political Executive Committee analysed the mandate of the Romanian delegation which is to attend the meeting of the 35th CEMA session and recommended that it act in the spirit of the development of collaboration among the countries members of that organization with a view to meeting their requirements of raw materials and energy, in keeping with the provisions of the statute and of the complex program so that the CEMA member states become ever more independent from imports for hard currency in these important domains for their economic and social progress. The Romanian delegation will also militate for the development of cooperation and specialization in production among CEMA member countries, for the manufacture of modern technologies by joint forces, for the coordination of the plans and conclusion of long-term agreements. Grounding their collaboration on the principles of equality of rights, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance, the CEMA member countries will make better use of the advantages and superiority of the socialist economy, will contribute to the assertion of new-type relations, to the enhancement of the force and prestige of socialism in the world.

At the same time, the Political Executive Committee recommended that economic relations with the other socialist countries, with all the states of the world should be further expanded, and Romania's participation in the world division of labor be further intensified.

During the same meeting, the Political Executive Committee decided that this year's harvesting day be celebrated through work on October 26. Taking into account the unfavorable weather conditions of this agricultural year all those working in agriculture were requested to act for completing autumn farm operations in time, for integrally realizing the state stock with a view to ensuring an appropriate supply of the population, as well as the raw materials base for the food industry and other sectors.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES MILITARY CADRES' MEETING

AU151513 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Oct 80 pp 1,3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 10 October Bucharest meeting of the army aktiv and cadres]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, generals and officers, I am happy to be participating in this review meeting [convocarea-bilant] of the army aktiv and leading cadres. On this occasion I want to convey to you, to our entire army, warm greetings and best wishes on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government and myself. (loud applause and cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP")

This meeting of the army aktiv and leading cadres is very important in that it is taking place at the end of the 1976-80 5-year plan and the beginning of the new 5-year plan. So, in a way, this is a review of all the activities carried out in the closing 5-year plan--especially those in the 1979-80 training period--as well as of the changes that have occurred in our army and of its present situation, after 5 years of activities and after the efforts by the party, government and people to equip it with the necessary combat equipment. Also, this review meeting has examined the targets of military and political training for 1980-81, as well as general guidelines concerning all activities in the 1981-85 5-year plan.

In point of fact, this analysis is a natural development, in view of the fact that the army's activities and efforts to improve its combat and political standards, and the efforts to provide it with the necessary combat equipment constitute part and parcel of building a comprehensively developed socialist society in our country, part and parcel of all our people's work to implement Socialist Romania's domestic and foreign policies.

The discussions held at this meeting have shown that during the previous training year generally good results were attained in both combat and political training.

I want to emphasize with great satisfaction the exercise I attended in Brasov, which demonstrated that all our military units have improved their military training, and that they are making better use of their equipment, which contributed to the good results of the exercise. Similarly, on my visit to the exhibition which features results in the area of military equipment, I saw important results achieved in the current 5-year plan in the manufacture of new types of weapons and in improving equipment and combat gear in general.

Generally speaking, were we to describe all the activities carried out in the current 5-year plan, we could say that the army, too, has achieved noteworthy results. In close connection with the general development of our fatherland and with the heroic work of all our people to build the comprehensively developed socialist society, the army has fulfilled its duties and raised the level of combat and political training, thus justifying the trust put in it by the people, party and government. I must stress that we had to make considerable technical, and especially economic efforts in the current 5-year plan to provide the army with its equipment. The magnitude of our efforts was due to the fact that we were lagging behind. We now believe we have achieved adequate production facilities for a good part of our arms and combat equipment. We believe that the army is satisfactorily equipped, so that it can at any moment carry out combat missions, should that be necessary. (prolonged applause)

On the basis of these results we may state that the past year and 5-year plan have marked a considerable increase in our army's combat capabilities, in its ability to defend the people's revolutionary achievements and Romania's independence and sovereignty. (loud and prolonged applause) For the good results attained in all these areas, for the combat and political standards achieved, I want to convey warmest congratulations to our wonderful armed forces, to the commands, party organizations and political councils. (prolonged applause and cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP")

I also want to speak here about the results attained by the military units of the Ministry of the Interior, which have also attained good results in their political and combat training, and which have been appropriately equipped to carry out their missions. I want to congratulate these units, too, for their results, and to wish them further successes. (loud and prolonged applause)

In view of the close cooperation between the military units and the Patriotic Guards and paramilitary youth detachments, I want to mention the good results attained by the latter units and detachments and the fact that at joint exercises--like the recent exercise in Brasov--both the Patriotic Guards and the paramilitary youth detachments showed good combat and political qualities, and devotion. They have shown that both together with the army and independently they can be successful in combat and can carry out any mission involving defense of the fatherland's revolutionary achievements and independence. (loud applause)

The Patriotic Guards and the paramilitary youth detachments wonderfully combine peaceful work to build socialism and promote the country's socioeconomic development, with the noble mission of defending the homeland and safeguarding the people's work and life. They constitute a form of actually training all the people to resolutely repulse any attempt to violate our borders, to harm our revolutionary achievements or to harm the homeland's independence. For the results obtained by the Patriotic Guards and paramilitary youth detachments, I want to convey warmest congratulations to their members and to wish them ever new successes. (loud applause)

All the results attained by our army and the above-mentioned units were obtained in parallel with the the noteworthy successes attained by our people in the first stage of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania.

As is known, the production forces have developed greatly. Industrial and agricultural production have increased at a steady rate. All other branches of activity, such as science, education and culture, have also developed and reached a higher level. In this connection I want to mention the important contribution made by military units to building projects of national importance in industry, agriculture and construction. Thus, along with their combat and political training, our army has also made a very important contribution to the socioeconomic development of our country. This is only natural, since our army is an integral part of the heroic builders of socialism in our country, and since through its structure and composition the army is a part of the people. Their armed detachment. The strength of our army lies precisely in the fact that it actively participates in all our work while training to defend all these wonderful achievements at any moment. This close, indestructible unity between the people and the army is actually one of the mainsprings of our army's force, of its capability to defend the homeland.

I want to warmly congratulate all our military men and armed forces for their very important contribution to economic activities. (loud applause and cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP")

As a result of increases in the national income, our entire people's material and cultural living standard has been continuously rising. We are now implementing the second stage of remuneration increases. Once this stage is completed, the working people's real income will increase by about 30 percent, as compared to the 20 percent initially envisaged in the 5-year plan. These measures to increase incomes more markedly and to raise the people's living standard were made possible by the results obtained in socioeconomic development, by the fact that our country has become richer and stronger. However, I must frankly state that we had to make serious efforts to implement these measures. We were determined to make a greater effort to raise the people's material and cultural living standard in the course of this 5-year plan. This clearly shows that everything we achieve in our country, the entire policy of our Communist Party, and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are building are aimed at improving man's working and living conditions, at continuously strengthening our fatherland. We put man at the center of all our efforts, since he is the decisive factor for all our achievements, the main force for building the socialist society and for continuously consolidating the independence and sovereignty of Socialist Romania. (loud and prolonged applause)

On the basis of our economic development and of the results obtained by the army, we can state that the army's combat capabilities and its preparedness to defend our revolutionary achievements and the homeland have increased from all viewpoints. Our people, closely united under the leadership of the Communist Party, constitute a great force. They are capable of defending their sovereignty and independence, borders and revolutionary achievements at any moment, and of ensuring the victory of socialism and communism in Romania! (loud applause and cheers, chants of "Ceausescu and the people")

These wonderful achievements clearly demonstrate the correctness of the RCP's policy, which is applying the objective laws and principles of scientific socialism and of dialectical and historical materialism to the realities prevailing in our country. We can state that our party is honorably fulfilling its historic mission as the leading political force of our entire nation along the path of socialism and communism, independence, well-being and happiness. (loud and prolonged applause)

These great achievements are the outcome of the devoted work of our wonderful workers class--the leading class in our socialist society, whose daily work shows that it is honorably fulfilling its historic mission, which is to lead our nation in building the new social system in close alliance with the peasantry and intelligentsia, with the other social classes, with all the working people, regardless of nationality. Fulfillment of the workers' class historic mission is the guarantee that no force in the world can stop our people from building socialism and communism, or endanger the fatherland's independence and sovereignty. (prolonged applause and cheers chants of "Ceausescu-peace")

We have reason indeed to be pleased with what we have achieved in the past years and throughout the period of socialist construction. However, we cannot and must not for a moment forget that our activities--including those of the army and other groups mentioned above--were also affected by various failings and shortcomings, and that difficulties still remain to be overcome to ensure optimal work in all areas.

Problems concerning socialist construction and plan fulfillment will be discussed in a few days time at the Central Committee plenum. I will not now refer in detail to the failings and shortcomings noted in the activities of military units. [paragraph continues]

I am convinced that all commanding officers, political aktivists, communists and military men will realize that, by my not embarking upon an analysis of shortcomings and failings I, in fact, give them credit to draw conclusions and to examine, themselves and in depth, in a critical and self-critical manner, their past work and measures needed to best fulfill the responsible tasks incumbent on the army and on all military units. I am convinced that you will all grasp this and that in the future, results will be better. (prolonged applause and cheers, chants of "Ceausescu and the people")

Esteemed comrades, we are now entering a new stage in the development of our country. The 1981-85 5-year plan will raise Romania to a higher level of socioeconomic development. It will effect the transition from a developing country to one with an average level of development, to a new and qualitatively better stage. The army, too, will have to travel a new road, to go through a new stage of improving combat and political training, and of increasing its combat preparedness, so as to be able to defend the fatherland's revolutionary achievements and independence. We will have to make every necessary effort to implement the party's program and the 12th congress decisions, which established the objectives of the coming 5-year plan.

We will further develop production forces, industry, agriculture and other economic branches, will raise science, education and culture to a higher level, and will markedly raise the material and cultural standards of the people. We will endeavor to fulfill the 12th congress objective concerning the achievement of a new quality in all areas, the transition from quantitative accumulation to a new quality in both material and in ideological and political areas, as well as in the army. Thus, our army must concentrate its efforts on actively struggling to implement the party program and the 12th congress decisions. Through all its activities, our army--in close unity with the people and led by our Communist Party--will have to demonstrate its force and capability to fulfill its important mission in our socialist society.

We will have to devote greater attention to raising the level of combat and political training, this being one of the requirements of the new stage and of achieving a new quality in military activities. We must bolster the combat preparedness of all units and tighten cooperation between them, so that they can always fulfill their noble mission of defending the revolutionary, socialist achievements and the independence of the fatherland. (loud and prolonged applause) Thus, we must give greater attention to adapting combat training and other activities to the geographical and climatic conditions prevailing in our country, so that the army can carry out combat missions in any spot, in a defensive war. The troops must thoroughly learn how to handle their weapons and equipment. This is a must if the army is to always be in a position to carry out its combat missions.

In the coming 5-year plan we will continue making great efforts to secure weapons and combat equipment, in keeping with the requirements of a more advanced stage, as I said before. The army and its commands must play a more active role in securing equipment, and in improving and updating the technical and combat features of their weapons and equipment. We must give greater attention to ensuring standard equipment. This applies to both the equipment already in the possession of our army, and to items that will be further purchased, thus precluding too great a diversity of equipment which can create great difficulties, especially in supply, maintenance and repairs. As I said on my visit to the military equipment exhibition, together with the economic ministries we must endeavor more intensively to solve problems concerning outfitting and production, particularly in the sectors in which we are lagging behind. At the same time, we must increase our fire power [putere de forc] and manufacture ammunition [explozivi] that will permit the best use of our weapons.

We must also examine the current organization of our small and large units, since it would seem that some of them have become too unwieldy and unsuitable to our specific conditions. Units, especially the large ones, must become far more mobile and easily manageable, while still able to fulfill their combat missions under our geographical conditions. This topic must be examined by our commands, by the military council, and of course by the defense council, which should devise appropriate solutions. I am raising this problem here merely as a topic of study, but the conclusions that will be reached will decide our further course of action.

All military activities must be geared to the basic mission of our army, and to the fact that defense of the fatherland is the task of both the army and the people. Its success can only be ensured through an indissoluable unity between the army and the people, through the people's participation in defending our revolutionary achievements and homeland.

In view of this fundamental trait, we must not for a moment forget that as long as imperialism exists, as long as there are sharp contradictions in the world, there is danger of aggression and war. We must also keep in mind the fact that antisocialist manifastations still persist in various forms, and that there are activities going on, initiated abroad, against the socialist achievements and independence of the fatherland. Hence, our army must always be prepared to energetically repel any attempts to affect, in whatever way, our revolutionary achievements, the sovereignty and independence of our country. We must constantly remember that the army is the armed detachment of the people. The people have entrusted the army with a noble and honorable mission, and it must be able to respond to the call of the party and government and to fulfill its duty, which is to fight against any attempt to harm the interests of the people, the cause of socialism, or Romania's independence and sovereignty.

In view of the fact that defending socialism and the country's independence is the task of all the people, we must improve and raise the level of the Patriotic Guards and paramilitary youth detachments. We must intensify joint training actions of the army, Patriotic Guards and paramilitary youth detachments, so that in any circumstances they can carry out both joint combat missions and cooperate--when each operates independently--in fulfilling the various combat missions entrusted to them.

We must keep in mind that all localities--towns, communes and villages--enterprises and other socioeconomic units must become genuine citadels of work, combat and defense. We must continuously raise the sense of responsibility of each military man, fighter and citizen for the cause of socialism, the fatherland and people.

Greater attention must be given to strengthening military order and discipline in all units and at all levels. Particularly important tasks are incumbent on political-education activities. Intensive political-education work must be carried out to develop a revolutionary spirit and a socialist consciousness, to shape a new man, the builder of socialism and communism.

All activities must be based on the revolutionary outlook of the world, dialectical and historical materialism, and scientific socialism, and on our party's documents, which constitute the creative application of revolutionary concepts and universally valid truths and laws to the concrete conditions prevailing in Romania.

Special stress must be placed on patriotic education, which should combine a revolutionary, militant spirit for the cause of socialism and communism with a militant spirit to develop the homeland and defend its revolutionary achievements, the people's well-being and happiness, and national independence and sovereignty. (loud applause)

The army must become a genuine school of education in the spirit of self-management, socialist ethics and equity. We must turn each military unit and subunit into a powerful detachment of revolutionary and patriotic struggle! Each commander and officer--both commanding and political officers--and each military man must be armed with a great sense of responsibility and a lofty revolutionary consciousness.

We must energetically endeavor to improve and increase the role of party organizations and political councils in combat and political training. As I have said on other occasions, too, I want to reiterate that party members or communists do not enjoy special rights, they only have special obligations, and this applies to the army, too. They must be more demanding and work better, must strengthen the unit and combat and political training, and must contribute to attaining the objective of turning each unit and subunit into a revolutionary detachment, and each military man--from the ministry and supreme commander to the last soldier--into a constant revolutionary! (loud applause and cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP")

Permanent attention must be given to strengthening the ties between the army and the masses, the working people, regardless of nationality, and to promoting active participation by military men in political, social, scientific and cultural activities. The army will further take an active part in economic development projects in all areas. Similarly, we must strive to develop its spirit of self-management and self-administration. The army, too, must endeavor to reduce expenditures and ensure better maintenance of its weapons and equipment. This constitutes one of the important aspects of the work of commands and commanding officers, and of the political councils and party organizations.

I have spoken about several issues on which our army will have to concentrate next year and in the course of the 1981-85 5-year plan. All conditions exist for our army to attain a new quality in all sectors of its activity. We have a strong and valuable corps of officers and generals, and wonderful troops: young communists and members of the Union of Communist Youth, whose daily work and activities show they are ready at any moment to serve the fatherland, party and people, and Romania's independence! (loud and prolonged applause)

This is why I am convinced that the new year of combat and political training and the new 5-year plan will mark a superior stage in our army's activities, and that the army--like the other sectors of socialist construction--will achieve good results.

I want to recall at this meeting that Romania is a member of the Warsaw Pact. In consequence, we are obligated to strengthen our cooperation with the Warsaw Pact socialist member states and to participate in joint training projects, so as to always be ready to fulfill our commitments. And, should the military pacts, both NATO and the Warsaw Pact, be dismantled one day as a result of the policy of our parties--a policy that the RCP and Socialist Romania consistently promote--we will continue to develop our cooperation and friendship with the armies of the socialist countries--primarily, of course, with our neighbors--so as to repel any aggression against our countries' independence and sovereignty, against our revolutionary achievements, against socialism.

At the same time, we must closely cooperate with the armies of the other socialist countries and with other friendly armies in the struggle against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, and in the struggle for a policy of detente, peace and respect for peoples' national independence. (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, while concentrating on implementing the party program and the 12th congress decisions, we must keep the international situation in sight, which is currently rather complex.

The principles governing Socialist Romania's foreign policy are clearly outlined in the party program and 12th congress documents, and endorsed and followed by all our people. We are consistently striving to develop relations with the socialist countries, to strengthen their unity and cooperation, and to overcome the differences among them. We believe that only with conditions of unity and cooperation can the socialist countries play a more active role in solving international problems in accordance with the interests of peace and national independence, and enhance the prestige of socialism in the world. As you well know, our party and Socialist Romania are consistently acting along this line.

We are also expanding our relations with the developing countries, as an integral part of the struggle against the imperialist and colonialist policy, for defending and consolidating the national independence of all peoples who were once under foreign domination.

We are also expanding our relations with the developed capitalist countries and with all states in the world, regardless of social system. We are also actively participating in the international division of labor.

Our relations with all states are unwaveringly governed by the principles of complete equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, renunciation of the use and threat of force, and respect for each people's right to be absolute master of their destinies and to develop freely, in accordance with their own will.

We live at a time when international relations have greatly deteriorated as a result of the policy of force and diktat, of redividing areas of influence and consolidating domination over other states. We must, however, state that at this time peoples have achieved new successes. More people have attained national independence, and the struggle to eliminate colonial and imperialist domination, and to promote a new policy of equality and respect among all nations, is intensifying.

In these conditions, we believe that every possible effort must be made to solve conflicts between states exclusively through peaceful negotiations. This is in keeping with the interests of all peoples, both those who have various problems to solve, and those who seek socioeconomic progress, independence and peace. (loud applause)

We attach primary importance to the problems of security and cooperation in Europe. We are greatly expanding our relations with the European countries, and strive to develop cooperation and collaboration in the Balkans: In close cooperation with all Balkan states, we hope to turn this area into a nuclear-free area of friendship and cooperation.

We are actively participating in the Madrid preparatory meeting. We hope that the meeting will give fresh impetus to the policy of detente and ensure implementation of the Helsinki documents. We also hope that it will lay the groundwork for a special conference on disarmament in Europe.

We resolutely oppose the deployment and development of new medium-range missiles in Europe. It is in the interests of all European peoples to halt the deployment and development of additional missiles, since they are directly responsible for creating grave dangers for the life of each people and for civilization as a whole.

We must make every effort to resolutely begin cutting down armaments and troops in Europe and in the rest of the world. Thus, Romania is actively participating in international actions for general, primarily nuclear disarmament. [paragraph continues]

The time has come to halt the arms race, which this year has absorbed about $500 billion. These huge expenditures are becoming a heavy burden for all peoples. We must prevent increases in military spending and begin cutting them back. A 10 percent cut for the coming 5 years alone would make available close to $50 billion which can be used for socioeconomic development, for weathering the economic crisis, and for helping the developing countries.

Although we are here at a military meeting, we must nevertheless speak frankly and clearly about disarmament. As I said at the beginning, the army is not a foreign body, but is an integral part of the people; everything that is done in any area is of equal interest to our army. Hence, achieving disarmament and reducing military spending is of equal interest to the army. Military men understand perhaps even better than others that the time has come to halt the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race. In this respect, too, military men must become more active than in the past. (loud applause)

We attach great importance to the struggle against underdevelopment, and to establishing a new world economic order. Since no concrete steps have been taken so far along this line, and since the recent UN special session itself ended without results because of the stand of the developed countries, of the rich, we must bolster the solidarity and unity of the developing countries, so as to keep the problem of eliminating underdevelopment--a vital problem for mankind's future--at the center of attention.

For this purpose, continuous and considerable aid must be granted to countries that remained backward as a result of imperialist and colonialist oppression and domination. New economic relations must be forged, based on equity and equality, ensuring the general development of the international economy, a better world order, and a better and more just world.

For this all states must actively participate in international life. Naturally, conditions must be created to permit the small and medium-sized countries, the developing and nonaligned countries to participate in solving problems on an equal basis. An important role must be played in this connection by the United Nations and other international bodies, which provide the organizational framework in which all states can participate in discussing and solving international problems.

The people, the masses, must assume an increasing role in and must have a more resolute say on all international issues. There are difficult, grave problems in international life; to solve them, all progressive and anti-imperialist forces must strengthen their unity and solidarity, and must consistently promote a policy of detente, peace and national independence. All political forces, masses and peoples must actively participate in international life. We are convinced that the people can and will halt the arms race, and the imperialist and colonialist policy of domination: By acting in unity, they can and will secure a policy of detente, national independence and peace, a new history, and a free life for all nations. (prolonged applause and cheers chants of "Ceausescu-Peace")

Dear comrades, the new training year coincides with the beginning of a new 5-year plan in the development of our fatherland, in the development of our armed forces. Let us do our utmost to raise the level of activity of the commands, officers, political councils and party organizations, and of all military men to the requirements of the 12th party congress! The year 1981 must pave the way for achieving a new quality in our army, a quality expressed in a high level of exactingness and responsibility, combat and political training, order and discipline, of continuous work to serve the people, the interests of the socialist construction, the independence and sovereignty of the fatherland. (loud applause)

Dear comrades, you and all of us have a historic mission and responsibility to our people. Let us do our utmost to justify the trust of the party and people. Let us always serve the party, the people, socialism and communism. (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the People")

I am convinced that all those present here, all the officers and generals, all our troops will fulfill their obligations and will strive to carry out their greatly responsible tasks in all areas.

With this conviction, I wish you and all our military men ever greater successes, good health and happiness! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP", "Ceausescu and the People." All those present stand up and cheer at length, in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm, for the RCP, the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, president of the republic and supreme commander of our armed forces)

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CUBA--Havana, 14 Oct (AGERPRES)--A protocol was signed for next year between the Ministry of Home Trade of Romania and the Ministry of Internal Trade of Cuba. The protocol stipulates an increase of goods exchanges between Romania and Cuba as well as their diversification. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 14 Oct 80 AU]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH BRITISH--Bucharest, 14 Oct (AGERPRES)--During an interview, Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Cecil Parkinson, minister of state, Department of Trade of Great Britain, approached aspects related to the ways of increasing the volume of commercial exchanges as well as possibilities of further expanding economic, industrial and technical-scientific cooperation in various fields of mutual interest. The British guest also had an interview with Gheorghe Petrescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 14 Oct 80 AU]

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH TUNISIA--Bucharest, 15 Oct (AGERPRES)--On October 15 the proceedings concluded in Bucharest of the eighth session of the Romanian-Tunisian Joint Commission of Economic Cooperation. The protocol of the session, signed by Gheorghe Caranfil, minister of chemical industry, and Abdelaziz Lasram, minister of national economy of Tunisia, chairmen for the two sides in the commission, stipulates fresh measures for developing and diversifying the economic collaboration and cooperation, for increasing the trade exchanges between the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1833 GMT 15 Oct 80 AU]

SWEDISH ECONOMIC PROTOCOL--Stockholm, 20 Oct (AGERPRES)--The eleventh session of the Romanian-Swedish Joint Commission of Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation was held in Stockholm. Measures have been established for furthering the economic, industrial and technical-scientific cooperation between enterprises of the two countries in fields of mutual interest, such as the machine-building, metallurgy, chemistry, agriculture, power generation and transports. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 20 Oct 80 AU]

CEAUSESCU, ROMANIAN DELEGATION CONTINUE TALKS

Mijatovic, Ceausescu Talks

AU231308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2029 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Oct (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, opened their talks today at the White Palace in Belgrade.

The following participated in the talks on the Yugoslav side: Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade; and other officials.

The following participated in the talks on the Romanian side in addition to Comrade Elena Ceausescu: Prime Minister Ilie Verdet; Deputy Prime Minister Virgil Trofin; Stefan Andrei, minister for foreign affairs; Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee; Ion Stoian, minister for foreign trade and international economic cooperation; and other officials.

The first words in the talks were devoted to the memory of President Tito who, together with President Ceausescu, built the lasting foundations of Yugoslav-Romanian friendship and good-neighborly cooperation.

In the opening part of his statement Cvijetin Mijatovic spoke on the role of the SFRY Presidency, the basic characteristics of the Yugoslav system and its successful functioning under present conditions. He especially mentioned the economic problems and ways of solving them.

President Ceausescu then spoke on the results of Romania's economic development and cited several statistics on the development of industry and other economic branches.

Referring to Romanian-Yugoslav relations, President Ceausescu said: "The best way for us to express our respect for the person and work of President Tito is to continue to further develop Yugoslav-Romanian friendship and comprehensive cooperation."

Following an agreement that the two heads of governments, the ministers for foreign affairs and the presidents of the mixed Committee for Yugoslav-Romanian Economic Cooperation would hold separate talks tomorrow, an exchange of views on topical questions of international relations began.

It was mutually assessed that the international situation is very complex and burdened by many crises that are breaking out one after another and are threatening to provoke a general crisis. The causes are [few words indistinct] the rivalry between the big powers and blocs, the occurrences of intervention, hegemony, remnants of colonialism, neocolonialism and of imperialism and the imposition of outside will. The accumulation of current international problems such as those of armament, unsolved economic problems and the like are also causes. [Words indistinct] as the only alternative, readiness to open negotiations on limiting certain types of weapons and growing readiness of peoples to struggle for their independence. In this connection the Yugoslav side especially stressed that, despite all the complex elements, the nonaligned policy is strengthening its role as an independent world factor that acts in the interest of all countries.

The crisis areas in the Near and Middle East and in central and Southeast Asia were also discussed.

Special attention was devoted to the role and work of the Madrid CSCE meeting which should ensure a strengthening of detente in Europe and the world.

The problems pertaining to establishing a new international economic system as well as cooperation in the Balkans were also discussed. The latter topic will again be discussed at the second meeting during this visit for the purpose of taking possible initiatives that would contribute primarily to intensifying Balkan cooperation in the multilateral field.

Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, further discussed other foreign political preoccupations of Yugoslavia and Romania and relations with other countries.

The talks then again moved to the bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Romania which were characterized as successful. Mutual aspiration to even closer cooperation between the two countries in all fields as well as to the continuity of the traditional summit meeting and meetings at other levels was confirmed.

Tomorrow Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will hold talks with Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The talks between Mijatovic and Ceausescu will continue the day after tomorrow.

AGERPRES Report

AU221212 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Oct (AGERPRES)--Official talks started in Belgrade on Wednesday October 22 between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidium of the SOcialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

During the talk Nicolae Ceausescu and Cvijetin Mijatovic informed each other of the present preoccupations of Romania and Yugoslavia respectively, of the results scored in the economic and social development of the two countries.

Then they reviewed the level of the Romanian-Yugoslav multilateral collaboration relations. They noted with satisfaction that, setting out from the summit agreements, important successes have been obtained in the development of the collaboration between the two countries and peoples on political, economic, technico-scientific, cultural planes and in other fields, grounded on full equality, esteem mutual respect and comradely help. The sides noted that the growing economic potential of the two countries and the geographic vicinity open wide possibilities for the intensification and diversification of bilateral collaboration and cooperation. On this line the speciality bodies of the two countries and the joint commission of economic collaboration were recommended to look into the concrete ways and means of initiating and developing new, large-scale cooperation ventures apt to contribute to an important growth of the volume of mutual economic relations.

The sides expressed the conviction that the continuous expansion of the relations between Romania and Yugoslavia meets the interests of the two peoples' progress and thriving, of the general cause of socialism and peace worldwide. On this line the sides showed a will to intensify mutual information and consultation in various domains of common interest.

During the talks also tackled were some topical aspects of the international life. Concern was expressed over the particularly severe tension manifest in the international life. The sides expressed the resolve of Romania and Yugoslavia to take further action for halting the dangerous course of events, for eliminating force from the international life, for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, peace and collaboration, for finding political, negotiated solutions to all the litigious problems, to the general interest of peace, progress and independence.

The two presidents have stressed that peace, detente and collaboration among states should be grounded on the principles of fully equal rights, noninterference in the domestic affairs of others and mutual advantage, nonuse of force or of the threat with force.

In this context the necessity was stressed for everything to be made for stopping the military confrontation between Iran and Iraq, for solving the problems between the two countries by means of negotiations. Highlighted was the fact that everything had to be done in order to find exclusively peaceful, negotiated solutions to all the conflicts and litigious problems existing in various areas of the world, strictly avoiding the use of force or the threat with force. Special attention was paid to intensifying the efforts for the global political settlement of the problems in the Middle East, for the achievement of lasting and just peace in the area.

Particular heed was paid to the examination of the situation in Europe with emphasis on the importance of intensifying the efforts for the proper preparation and unfolding of the Madrid meeting in a constructive atmosphere of collaboration instead of confrontation, so that it may round off with positive results for the translation into life of the Helsinki Final Act provisions and may examine and agree upon concrete measures for a passage to the achievement of disarmament and mili[illegible] disengagement in Europe.

With emphasis on the fact that it is in Europe that the largest concentration of weapons and troops exist, they stressed the need for everything to be done in order to halt the deployment and development of new nuclear missiles on the continent. The hope was expressed that the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States would lead to understandings on giving up the deployment in Europe of these missiles.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Cvijetin Mijatovic reaffirmed Romania's and Yugoslavia's will to collaborate in the future, too, ever more closely on an external plane, to contribute to the achievement of security and cooperation in Europe and the world over.

The talks proceed in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual regard, characteristic of the relations of collaboration between the two countries, parties and peoples.

Party Talks

LD231816 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1353 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Oct (TANJUG)--Talks were held in the LCY Central Committee Presidium today between an LCY delegation led by Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who is paying official friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The LCY delegation at the talks comprised Stane Dolanc and Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. On the Romanian side, the talks were attended by Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee; Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee; and Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee.

During the talks views were exchanged on the development of Yugoslav-Romanian relations and cooperation. The two sides noted with satisfaction that friendly relations and cooperation between the LCY and the RCP, and between the two countries, are developing successfully.

This is the result of the two parties' and countries' consistent adherence and devotion to the democratic principles of relations which were jointly laid down during the meetings between Comrades Tito and Ceausescu and whose vitality and farreaching nature have been proven in practice.

Both sides laid particular stress on the significance of the fact that the practice of regular exchanges of views on a broad range of bilateral and international issues is an aspect of cooperation between the two parties. Both sides pointed out the need to continue and enrich this mutually beneficial practice. The participants in the talks also briefed each other on the socioeconomic and political development of the two countries, and on the activity and current tasks of the LCY and the RCP in the internal field. The LCY side spoke, among other things, about the LCY's activity in the field of economic stabilization and the further socioeconomic development of the country, as well as further development of socialist self-management, the delegate system, collective work and responsibility and the LCY's role and activity in this respect. Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, spoke about the results of the development of the Socialist Republic of Romania so far, the RCP's activity in implementing the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress, the new 5-year plan, the development of democracy and the directions of and prospects for further socialist building of the country.

Particular attention was devoted to questions of the struggle for social progress and socialism in the present-day world. Views were exchanged on current developments in the communist, workers' and other progressive movements in the world. On this occasion again, the two sides stressed the importance of consistent mutual respect in relations between communist parties and all the progressive and democratic forces and of the principles of independence, equality, noninterference and respect for the right of every party or movement to build its internal and external policies independently and determine the roads of the revolutionary transformation in keeping with its own country's conditions. It was judged that the current complex and dangerous international situation called for the broadest involvement of all the progressive and democratic forces in the struggle for peace, for resolving the hotbeds of crisis and conflicts in a peaceful manner, for reviving relaxation in international relations, for disarmament, for the building of a new international economic order, and for relations based on equality between all the countries and nations and, in general, in dealing with the problems confronting the present-day world. The talks also dwelt on cooperation between the LCY and the RCP and the parties and movements of the world.

The talks, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, were also attended by Trifun Nikolic, SFRY ambassador to Romania; Dusan Lazic, leader of the group for communist parties in power in the international cooperation department of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Nicolae Mihai, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Yugoslavia.

Lazir Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Central Committee Presidium, gave a luncheon in honor of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, and his wife Elena Ceausescu. The luncheon was attended by the people who took part in the talks, as well as by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee.

Djuranovic, Verdet Talks

LD232056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1840 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Oct (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, had talks today with Ilie Verdet, chairman of the Romanian Council of Ministers, on questions of interest to the further promotion of bilateral and especially economic cooperation between the two countries.

They noted with satisfaction that the all-round friendly relations and good-neighborly cooperation between the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Romania are developing successfully in the interest of both sides and on the basis of the well-known jointly established principles of equality, mutual respect and understanding.

During the 4 hours of talks held on two occasions today, the two sides examined in detail the possibilities for the consolidation and expansion of economic and scientific-technical cooperation both from the point of view of carrying out the existing agreements and accords and with regard to the next 5-year period. They devoted particular attention to cooperation in the fields of energy, raw materials, agriculture, transportation and cooperation on third markets.

Timely, realistic and concrete comprehension of the possibilities, interests and potentials is particularly significant at this time, when both countries are in the stage of adopting and formulating their plans for the next 5-year period of economic development. During the talks stress was placed on the significance of the development of long-term modern forms of economic cooperation, such as industrial cooperation, specialization and joint investment based on the genuine economic interests of both sides and on the realistic appraisal of the possibilities and needs of the two countries' economies. The two sides underlined in this connection the significance of the direct contacts between the two sides' economic organizations.

Speaking about scientific-technical cooperation, the two countries' premiers stressed the need to place it fully in the service of the development of economic relations with the aim of ensuring the adequate use of the existing potentials and scientific and technical and technological achievements and experience. The president of the Federal Executive Council and the chairman of the Romanian Council of Ministers expressed the readiness of both sides to intensify efforts to carry out the agreements already concluded so as to achieve the planned volume of trade and economic cooperation as a whole during the next 5-year period.

Vrhovec Meeting With Andrei

LD232046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1859 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Oct (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affaris, had talks today with Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania. On this occasion they continued the Yugoslav-Romanian exchange of views on the promotion of bilateral cooperation and on topical questions of the international situation. A large number of topics of interest to both sides were discussed, as were the possibilities for strengthening cooperation, peace and security in this region and in Europe. In the exchange of views attention was also devoted to the work of the Madrid preparatory meeting for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Both sides expressed their interest in this meeting being held in a constructive spirit and reaching generally acceptable agreements aimed at continuing the realization of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

MEETING BETWEEN IRANIAN PRESIDENT BANI-SADR, PESIC REPORTED

LD241016 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0934 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Oct (TANJUG)--Bani-Sadr, president of the Republic of Iran, received Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, near Tehran on 23 October. The conversation which they had on this occasion was concerned with the situation created by the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

President Bani-Sadr gave the Iranian side's appraisal of this conflict and its consequences and the Iranian views of the role and possible activities of the nonaligned movement with regard to this crisis.

During the conversation, Milorad Pesic gave President Bani-Sadr the SFRY's views, which are based on the principles of nonaligned policy. These principles demand that disputed international questions, especially between nonaligned countries be resolved by political means, in a peaceful manner. This includes respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries, without any use of force and with no interference in the internal affairs of others.

Note was taken during the conversation of both sides' readiness to continue to develop bilateral relations and of the usefulness of this kind of exchange of views.

The conversation was also attended by O. Tisma, the SFRY Embassy's charge d'affaires in Tehran.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES

Vrhovec Hosts Dinner

LD211020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1915 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Oct (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a formal dinner this evening at the Palace of the Federation in honor of Nguyen Co Thach, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. In addition to the participants in the Yugoslav-Vietnamese talks, the dinner was also attended by Dr Aleksandar Fira, member of the Federal Executive Council; Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Federal Chamber; Srdjan Prica, member of the Council of the Federation, and other personalities.

In his toast given on the occasion, Josip Vrhovec said:

It is a particular honor for me to be able to express to you and your associates a warm welcome and to wish you a pleasant stay in our country. Your visit offers us an opportunity to discuss together our entire bilateral relations and to determine further possibilities for their promotion.

By proceeding from the principles of peaceful coexistence and the policy of nonalignment, Yugoslavia wants to develop good, fruitful and mutually beneficial relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. We believe that such cooperation is in the interest of the peoples of our countries. It can contribute to strengthening friendly ties founded as far back as the long-lasting liberation struggle which the people of Vietnam waged under their great President Ho Chi Minh for their liberation and unification.

We extend our full support to that struggle. Our leanings stemmed from our own experiences in our national liberation struggle which we had waged under President Tito's leadership.

We are also consistently following today in our internal socialist development the ideals which stem from our own revolution, in strengthening our independence and in our activity at the international level.

In line with this we have firmly oriented ourselves towards full respect for the supreme right of every people and every country to independence and to its own way of life, without interference or imposition of alien will from the outside.

By proceeding from such principles, Yugoslavia has extended constant support to national liberation movements and has helped the struggle of peoples for liberation, for the liquidation of colonialism and all forms of foreign domination and hegemony.

Your visit, Esteemed Comrade Minister, gives us an opportunity to exchange views and acquaint one another with the attitudes and assessments of our countries, in the spirit of full equality and mutual respect, concerning the situation in international relations, as well as our approaches to the most crucial problems and crises faced by the world.

At the 35th session of the General Assembly, where we had the opportunity to meet recently, the world's great concern about the continuous worsening of international relations, intensified tension and continuous increase in the number of dangerous crises with global consequences fully came to the fore.

Most countries which are members of the world organization see the causes for such a situation in the growing resort to pressures, interference, use of force and interventions in order that unilateral solutions might be imposed on existing international disputes. Yugoslavia's attitude regarding all these crises is well known. It is based on the consistent acceptance of the principles and the goals of the nonaligned policy which do not recognize interventions but demand the full respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries.

The world is experiencing a period of great uncertainties. Were we to allow such an unfavorable development to continue, this would lead to grave global confrontations, to the consolidation of bloc divisions and to spheres of interest in the world as well as to the revival of the cold war. It would be the small and medium countries which would suffer most from such a development, and in fact there would be no positive gain for anyone.

Therefore we believe that efforts aimed at eliminating the causes leading to such dangers, at having crises resolved by peaceful means on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter and with all of us together having to work towards spreading the process of relaxation and of strengthening trust in the world should be resolutely continued.

We see the policy and the movement of nonalignment as the main weapon to achieve success in this just struggle. Nonalignment has been able to affirm itself and to become a significant factor in world relations precisely because it has been consistent in the struggle against all forms of foreign domination and because it has acted as an independent nonbloc force in the struggle for peace and a more equitable world.

It is in this light that we also look upon the contribution which nonalignment is making to the work of the United Nations. Nonalignment has made it possible for the United Nations to play, by becoming free from bloc pressures and interests, an increasingly significant role in strengthening the efforts of the world aimed at resolving the most crucial problems, such as disarmament and the construction of new international economic relations or to extend the best foundation for a peaceful solution to international conflicts and crises.

Yugoslavia extends its full support to this positive process, convinced that in so doing it is serving best its own national interests, the further consolidation of the role of nonalignment in international relations and the consolidation of peace, security and equitable cooperation in the world in general.

Allow me, Esteemed Comrade Minister, in conclusion to wish the friendly Vietnamese people success in their work on the further development and social progress, to wish the further promotion of relations and cooperation between our two countries.

Replying to the federal secretary's toast, Nguyen Co Thach said:

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Comrade Federal Secretary for his kind invitation as well as to all the Yugoslav comrades and friends for their hospitality.

We are very happy about having come on a visit to the beautiful country of Yugoslavia at a time when you are celebrating the 36th anniversary of the liberation of the capital, Belgrade, which made a decisive contribution to the complete liberation of Yugoslavia from German fascist occupation. The victory fought for by the Yugoslav people contributed to the great victory of the democratic forces over the most brutal and most militant forces of imperialism during World War II and this created favourable conditions for the establishment of lasting peace in Europe and in the world.

In the past 35 years, by living in peace and independence, the Yugoslav peoples have continually implemented, thanks to their creative work, many great achievements in building their progressive and happy country. Our Vietnamese people sincerely wish the fraternal Yugoslav peoples many fresh successes in this sphere.

While the Yugoslav peoples, as well as the majority of the other peoples in the world too, had the great luck to enjoy the longest and the most stable period of peace of this century, our Vietnamese people lived through those 35 years by fighting continually for the defense of their national independence. And this struggle still goes on today. As a nation which fought tirelessly for its national independence, the Vietnamese people have always respected the independence of other people. Our people sincerely wish to live in peace, friendship and cooperation with all other countries, first of all with their neighbors, in order that it might quickly heal the wounds of war and renew their country. The struggle which our people and the fraternal peoples on the Indochinese Peninsula waged in the past and which they are still waging today has only one aim--that of defending our basic national rights and of preserving peace and stability in Southeast Asia and in the world. Just like the peoples of Yugoslavia, so the people of Vietnam sincerely love peace and they have the right to live in peace.

As nations which in World War II were on the side of democratic forces in the struggle against fascism and which suffered great losses in order to fight successfully for the independence and freedom of their homeland, the Vietnamese and the Yugoslav peoples are linked by traditional friendship. We would like to express here our sincere gratitude for the assistance and support which the Yugoslav peoples have extended with all their heart to our struggle against American aggression, for national salvation. We are happy to be able to say that following the complete liberation of South Vietnam and the reunification of our country, the relations of cooperation between our two countries have continued to develop. Both our peoples are equally interested in the preservation of peace, in thwarting the intentions of forces which want war, which sabotage detente and which are trying to push the world back into the period of the cold war. As members of the movement of nonaligned countries, one of the founders of which was President Tito, we are jointly interested in consolidating and developing solidarity between the nonaligned countries in the interest of the joint struggle waged by peoples of the world for peace, national independence and social progress. We also have a common interest in developing bilateral relations in the economic, scientific and technological spheres. The mixed Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation of our two countries will meet again shortly.

Yet, we have to admit that relations of cooperation between our two countries have not been developing recently in the way in which our two peoples would wish it. There are still a certain number of differences between us. We believe that it is a normal phenomenon in international relations that there be differences between countries. What is important is how to overcome these differences. We believe that it is necessary that every side has patience and, until these differences are overcome, we should not do anything which could complicate or worsen this situation even more.

In particular, we should not allow these differences to hinder the development of cooperation between our two countries on issues which are of mutual interest. We are very interested in peace in Europe, we are very interested in peace in Southeast Asia, and we also have a joint interest in the preservation of peace in the world. In addition, we are also members of the nonaligned movement. Therefore, on the basis of our joint goals--peace, national independence and cooperation--we are convinced that we can certainly develop relations of cooperation between our two countries if both demonstrate good will and respect for the legitimate interests of each other, if we do not impose our views on and if we do not interfere in the internal affairs of each other.

Nguyen Co Thach in the end toasted the further development of friendly relations and cooperation between Vietnam and Yugoslavia.

Departure 23 Oct

LD231708 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1627 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Oct (TANJUG)--Nguyen Co Thach, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, today ended the official visit which he paid to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs. When leaving Belgrade Nguyen Co Thach was seen off by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

MIJATOVIC SENDS GREETINGS TO POPE JOHN PAUL II

AU232126 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG)--On behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on his own behalf, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, sent a telegram to Pope John Paul II with cordial greetings on the occasion of the anniversary of the Pontificate and with wishes for good health and personal happiness.

DORONJSKI SENDS CONDOLENCES ON LONGO DEATH

AU232130 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Oct (TANJUG)--Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent the following telegram to the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] on the occasion of the death of Luigi Longo, PCI president:

"Dear Comrades, on the occasion of the death of Comrade Luigi Longo, PCI president, I send you and all communists and progressive people of Italy, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee and all communists and working people of our country, our expressions of deepest condolences and comradely sympathy in the grief that is shared by the communists and other democrats of Italy as well as the progressive people of the entire world.

"One of the most prominent personalities of the contemporary Italian history and of the world workers' and communist movement has disappeared with Comrade Longo's death. Luigi Longo devoted his entire life of a revolutionary to the struggle for the historical interests and goals of the workers class, for the noble ideals of freedom and democracy.

"The Yugoslav communists and working people will remember Comrade Longo's great contribution to the struggle against fascism and for peace, democracy and socialism, and they will remember the contribution that Comrade Longo continued to make to developing friendship and cooperation between the LCY and the PCI, and the good-neighborly relations between Italy and Yugoslavia."

Doronjski Comments on Longo

LD180703 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Oct (TANJUG)--With the death of Luigi Longo the Italian communists, the working class and all progressive forces of Italy, as well and the workers' and communist movement in the world have lost a great revolutionary and a champion of democracy and freedom, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency Stevan Doronjski has told the correspondent of the Italian CP organ UNITA on the occasion of the death of President of the Communist Party of Italy Luigi Longo.

Longo set out on the difficult but onest path of the struggle for the liberation of the working class as a young man, and has remained faithful to that commitment until his death, said Doronjski.

The working class and all progressive people of the world will remain grateful to Longo for all he has done in his revolutionary career in Italy--the organization of the working class, the foundation of the Italian Communist Party, the resistence to fascist aggression, the participation in the Spanish Civil War, the organizing of and participation in the resistence movement and the political struggle in the post war period, stressed Doronjski.

Doronjski said that Yugoslav communists have deep respect for the work of Luigi Longo, for all he has done for the working class and the development of friendship between the peoples of Yugoslavia and Italy and comprehensive cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Italian Communist Party.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, MARKET SUPPLY

AU232115 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Oct 80 p 4

[S. Haderdzonaj report]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 15 Oct--At its session today which was presided over by Dzavid Nimani, the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo considered a report on the province's foreign commodity trade in the first 9 months of this year, as well as an appraisal of the balance of payments for this year and a projection of the balance of payments for next year. Seljatin Jadrasi, member of the Kosovo Executive Council, delivered an introductory report on the topics discussed.

Supply Depending on Foreign Exchange

As regards the commodity trade, the province has achieved its projected balance of payments within the anticipated limits. A certain improvement has been made in this respect by a percentage that is, to be true, modest but very significant in view of the general difficulties experienced in their economic operations especially by those organizations of associated labor that depend in their production operations on imported equipment, producer goods and raw materials.

However, thanks to the efforts of all subjective forces and the associated labor of the province, in the first 9 months of this year Kosovo producers increased their total commodity exports by 37 percent as compared with the same period of last year. In the same 9-month period of this year, the province increased its imports by 14 percent as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The revenue from exports covered 49 percent of the province's imports. However, as was stated at the session, in some cases the producers of raw materials failed to honor the self-managing agreements and accords on deliveries, and made the fulfillment of their commitments for deliveries of raw materials and producer goods subject to payments in foreign exchange, something that made the position of some producers in Kosovo even more difficult.

At its session, the Presidency extensively discussed the implementation of the accord on equal distribution of oil products to all parts of the country. As was stated at the session, that accord has not been fully implemented, and consequently the proportional quantities of these products as determined by the energy supply balance have not been received by Kosovo.

The Presidency further considered the problem of supplying the economy with raw materials and producer goods, as well as with the basic agricultural products. It noted that the present market supply situation is characterized by a shortage of some commodities.

It was especially emphasized during the discussion that during the months of commodity shortages there have been several cases of abuse, both among the sellers who were guilty of many malversations and among the buyers who unjustifiably bought large quantities of goods and subsequently resold them. The Presidency expressed its support for the prosecution organs and their measures in preventing these occurences, and recommended to them to act even more effectively and expeditiously in the future to prevent these negative phenomena.

RILINDJA REVIEWS JANUARY-SEPTEMBER INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

AU211021 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 16 Oct 80 p 6

[Z. C. article: "Industrial Output--2.5 Percent Higher"]

[Text] According to data released by the provincial statistical bureau, during the first 9 months of the current year the Kosovo industry produced 2.5 percent more than in the corresponding period of the previous year, but it remains 5 percent under plan because the revised resolution pertaining to this year's development stipulated that industrial output this year would be 7.5 percent higher.

Some 14 out of 31 branches of industry had a lower output than in the first 9 months of the previous year; the biggest failure being in machine-building--the index being 59.5, and in producing and processing tobacco--the index being 68. However, the proportion of those branches in industrial output is small: 0.3 percent in machine-building, and 1.4 percent in producing and processing tobacco.

The increase registered by the electrical industry was cause for pleasure--index 100.3 percent, compared with the first 9 months of the previous year, also taking into consideration that this branch accounts for 20.3 percent of the industrial output (according to the previous year's data). The situation concerning coal extraction is slightly better compared with the situation in August, but far worse than in the previous year. This is also true with regard to the extraction of nonferrous metals and in the production of means of communications, with a relatively higher proportion in Kosovo's overall industrial output. Within the first 9 months of this year the decline in production was: 7.9 percent for coal, 0.8 percent for nonferrous metals and 15.5 percent less in means of communications. Compared with the January-September period of last year there was an increase in the production of electrical equipment--17.7 percent, chemical products--26.7 percent, linen and woven cloth--6.3 percent, ready-to-wear textile products--12.5 percent, foodstuffs--39.4 percent, beverages--25.3 percent and rubber products--13.5 percent. The output of footwear and other leather goods also increased by 29.7 percent, compared with the first 9 months of last year.

Taking into consideration that another 2 1/2 months remain until the end of the year, it will be difficult to close the gap between what has been achieved and what is stipulated in the plan. However, as the situation improved 0.4 percent during September, it is possible to expect that industrial output will increase and be nearer to the planned percentage.